The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5366. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Another Complimentary Banquet to Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

John Bright on the Difficulties Between England and America.

The London Press on Mr. Disraeli's Resignation.

Espartero to be Made Temporary Dictator of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Banquet to Mr. Johnson—Speech by John Bright.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, was entertained at a banquet last night, given in his honor by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Mr. Bright was one of the guests. Mr. Johnson, in the course of his response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to the change in the Ministry, and said he knew that those who were likely to succeed to the Government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States.

Mr. Bright said the presence of the American Minister is a proof that the United States forgives its enemies in England as freely as it has forgiven rebels in America. He reviewed the policy of the British Government during the rebellion in the United States, and deplored its action in recognizing the rebels as belligerents. He rejoiced in the prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the difficulties between England and America.

The London Press on the Resignation of the Ministry.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The London *Times* comments with severity on Mr. Disraeli's resignation. It denounces what it terms his retreat, as cowardly, and says it is unprecedented, except in the case of the resignation of the Earl of Ripon, who had become Premier, however, only during a recess. The *Post*, *Telegraph*, *News* and *Standard* applaud the prompt action of the Premier as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment and his party from needless mortification.

The Forthcoming Meeting of Parliament.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Windsor. There will be merely a formal meeting of Parliament on the 10th, an adjournment to the 15th of February will then be had, in order to give time for the selection of the new Ministry.

SPAIN.

Espartero Offered the Dictatorship.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator of Spain.

New Tariff Schedule for the Antilles—Newspaper Predictions.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Provisional Government has published a fixed tariff schedule for the Antilles, to take the place of the present shifting and arbitrary scale of customs duties.

The *Imparcial* (newspaper) predicts that if the Republicans succeed in the forthcoming elections, a new Ministry will be formed, with Espartero as Prime Minister, and Orense Castellar, Figueros, Sorma and Pierrad at the head of the Departments.

Lieut.-Gen. Laureano Sansz y Soto has been appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico.

FRANCE.

The Baudin Affair—End of the Paris Printer's Strike.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 13—10 P. M.

Dispatches from Paris report that the Police, fearing that manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin, took every precaution to prevent people from assembling at the tomb. A large number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhood of the Montmarte Cemetary. The Police dispersed the crowd, but they retired sullenly, and continued for some time to occupy the neighboring streets. A few of the more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence, and at last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity. One of the French journals, which appeared yesterday with a black border, was immediately seized by the police. The prosecutions of editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin subscription continue.

The "strike" of the printers of Paris has ended.

PRUSSIA.

Arrival of Bismarck at Berlin.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Count von Bismarck has arrived in this city.

Reception of the French Ambassador.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The King of Prussia received the French Ambassador to-day, and assured him of his friendship for France.

AUSTRIA.

Passage of the War Budget.

PESTH, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Austrian Delegation have passed the War budget. Czartorowski, the representative of the Poles, urged the adoption of the budget, on the ground that Europe was in a dangerous state.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Policy of the Government.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Premier of the new Ministry, in a speech to the Deputies to-day, declared that it would be the policy of the Government to respect treaties, observe their obligations to the Sublime Porte, and maintain an attitude of strict neutrality toward foreign Powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements of the American Minister.

LISBON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Later Rio Janeiro dates have been received. The war news was unimportant. The United States squadron and Mr. McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, left Rio Janeiro for Asuncion, on the 27th. Ex-Minister Washburne was expected at Rio Janeiro.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Important Letter from Mr. Annand in Reply to Mr. Howe.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Nov. 3.

Mr. Annand publishes another letter in reply to Mr. Howe. He takes up Mr. Howe's points *seriatim*, and disputes his conclusions respecting the charge against the Government organs of being annexationists; accuses Mr. Howe of encouraging and disseminating annexation sentiments among Nova Scotians, and says that the leaders of the local Government have no other desire than to recover their lost Constitution, and occupy the same position they enjoyed two years ago, as a self-governing Colony of the Crown. None of them desire annexation, nor will any of them make an effort in that direction until all constitutional means have been exhausted to regain their liberty. But the time may come, if the British Government continues its opposition, when the sincerity of the Americans, in their professions of determination to maintain the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and not allow any community on this side of the Atlantic to be coerced into a state of vassalage, may be put to the test.

Endowments to Sectarian Institutions.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 3.

After a long debate in the House a resolution has been adopted by a large majority, sustaining the Government in its policy of refusing endowments to sectarian institutions.

The Cold Weather in Ottawa and Montreal.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The weather continues cold. The Ottawa River was frozen over yesterday. The water is lower in the Rideau Canal than has been for many Winters.

MONTREAL, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The ferry-boats have ceased running, and the harbor is quite deserted. The canal below Wellington Bridge is completely frozen up.

CUBA.

Arrival at Havana of Prominent Prisoners of War—Incidents of the Battle at Cobre.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Villa Clara* arrived here to-day with Esteban Aguero, Camilo Cepeda, Federico Inchanstegui, Agustin Castallanos, Pedro Gonzales and Federico Consuegra, chiefs and agents of the insurrectionists, as prisoners of war.

The *Diario* mentions the following incident as occurring after the battle of Cobre; Dr. Felix Figuredo, one of the chiefs of the insurrectionists, made an address to the band, telling them that all was lost, and that it was right for them to accept the amnesty offered. After disputing with the men who refused to take his advice, Figuredo, in the presence of all, exclaiming he did not wish to aid in the ruin of his country, blew out his brains.

The suffering of the poorer classes and others in the Eastern Department on account of the scarcity of provisions is described as heartrending.

The revolutionists report that the future of their cause looks brighter, and that they will not surrender; that they expect reinforcements of Americans and Dominicans.

The *Pays* (newspaper) in an editorial objects strongly to the assumption of the title of "Cuban Junta" by certain persons in Madrid, and says that they are unauthorized persons and do not represent the Cubans. The *Pays* is the organ of the Liberal party.

Troops have left Ciego de Avila and Puerto Principe to pursue and give battle to the insurrectionists.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Convention in Cincinnati—Second Day—Action on Important Questions.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Convention was called to order at 9:15 o'clock this morning. Rev. J. R. Robertson opened the session with a short prayer. Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented a verbal report, recommending the admission of delegates from the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, which report was adopted. Also in favor of admitting the delegates from the Dubuque Board of Trade, and from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. Adopted. A report against admitting the delegates from the Springfield (Ohio) Board of Trade was recommitted.

A report was made concerning the Civil Service bill; and, on motion of Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, the Board was asked to favor the passage of the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, at the last session of Congress. Laid on the table.

The report in reference to the cental system was referred back.

Several communications were received and disposed of. Two, one from the Detroit Board of Trade, concerning the copper interests of the country, and the other from the Louisville Board of Trade concerning the channels of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, were referred to the Executive Council.

The following resolutions offered by the Chicago Board of Trade, were the cause of a great deal of discussion, the delegates from the East generally opposing their passage, while the Western representatives strongly advocated their adoption. They were finally adopted by a vote of 49 to 26:

Whereas, The custom prevails in most cities at the seaboard of selling produce, provisions and other property, nominally for cash, but in reality upon a credit to the purchaser of from five to fifteen days; and,

Whereas, The Western or interior consignor of such property has been in many cases obliged to suffer loss by the credit so given by his consignee to irresponsible parties, and at other times has been obliged to pay largely for guarantee by his consignee of such sales on credit; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Board of Trade that all sales of grain, flour, provisions and other similar property, consigned for sales on owner's account to commission merchants, should be sales for cash on delivery.

Resolved, That this body recommend to local organizations associated with it, the adoption of such regulations touching the sale and payment for property as will conform to the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Frezerant, of Memphis, submitted the following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, That it is of manifest interest both to the Government and the people that the construction of railroads should be encouraged by the former, and this can be done by permitting railroad iron to be imported duty free.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Board memorialize Congress to so modify the National Bank act as to require National Banks to make a statement of condition, not upon any fixed or variable date, but at periods less than four times a year, to be determined from time to time by the Comptroller, and always antecedent to the date of notification of the required return.

Mr. Hincken, of New-York, submitted a resolution in favor of the admission of foreign-built ships to American register, which was referred to the Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter the following resolution, from the Boston Board of Trade, was referred to the same Committee:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully and earnestly urges on the Congress of the United States the enactment of such measures of relief to the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States as shall enable us to compete with the commerce of other nations on the ocean, thereby to permit the promoters of our merchant marine to regain for our country her proud position on the high seas from which she had been driven by the late rebellion.

The next question in order of business was announced, viz.: The resolution of the Baltimore Board of Trade recommending the National Board of Trade to adopt energetic measures for securing such international legislation as will secure for private property of belligerents on the ocean the same freedom from seizure which is granted to that of neutrals. The subject was ably discussed by Messrs. Chalmers, Taylor, Geo. F. Davis, Ropes, Nazaro, Winson, Senor and others. Mr. Ropes, of Boston, read a series of resolutions on this subject, adopted by the Board of Trade of that City, which the delegates from Baltimore accepted, with slight amendments, as expressive of the sentiments they desired adopted, viz.:

Whereas, War, in all its forms, is repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, and genius and civilization, and opposed to the development of industry, as well as the mental and moral progress of society;

Whereas, The success of every effort tending to mitigate its horrors, and diminish the motives of temptation to its provocation is greatly to be desired, and in every way promoted and encouraged;

Whereas, The Government of the United States has already given repeated evidence of its desire to mitigate to the utmost these evils, particularly those of maritime warfare, by proposing to abolish, not only privateering, but all warfare on or the seizure of private property at sea, whether of belligerents or neutrals, whether by national armed ships or otherwise; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board heartily approves and indorses the principle of immunity for all private property, excepting only contraband of war, on the high seas, and pledges itself to cooperate cordially with the efforts of enlightened statesmen and philanthropists in all parts of the world to obtain its practical and permanent recognition by our own and all other nations, and would respectfully urge upon Congress legislation to this desired end.

Resolved, That all local organizations, component parts of this body, urge the action on this matter in their respective Boards in furtherance of this object.

The resolutions were referred.

Mr. Jenkins presented the following:

Whereas, The experience of the European Governments, where the telegraphic system has been worked for years, and where its benefits have been enjoyed by a much larger number of people in all the various walks of life, and at a cost of not over one-third rates paid by the people of this country;

Whereas, The Board of Trade of St. Louis are satisfied that the work of telegraphy could and should be performed in the United States as cheaply as in any other country in the world, believing that blessings of telegraphic communication between the several sections of our wide domain could be better and more fully brought within the reach of all classes at a very small cost; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend Congress to buy all the present lines of telegraph, or to construct others in sufficient numbers as shall be found necessary to do the business of the country, unite the same to the postal system and be under the same control, making a part and parcel of the same service, in order that the rates for telegraphic messages can be so reduced as to make the maximum for a message of ten or twenty words twenty cents for five hundred miles, and in a like ratio for a service performed for any greater distance.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Seven.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Convention at Springfield, Ill.—Propositions Submitted to the Several States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 3.

At the evening session of the Cattle Commission Convention, yesterday, Hon. J. Stanton Gould, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a draft of a bill to be recommended to the several States, reported that it would be impracticable to prescribe a law in form, and therefore a general statement had been agreed upon as follows:

The Committee, to whom Dr. Townsend, of Iowa, and Mr. Humes, of Pennsylvania, had been added, and the Commissioners of the American Cattle Commissioners' Convention, respectfully recommend to the Legislatures of the several States represented therein, to give effect, by legal enactment, to the following general propositions, which are believed to embody principles of the greatest importance; not only for the welfare of the cattle interests, but for the security of the people themselves:

SECTION 1, ARTICLE 1.—The Commissioners or such other members as the Legislature deem proper, shall be appointed by some competent authority to hold office for five years, and shall report annually to the Legislature.

Second—Such Commissioners shall watch over the general welfare of the animals within the State for which they were appointed, and, particularly, preventing the spread of dangerous disease among them, and to protect the people of the State against the dangers arising from the consumption of diseased meat.

Third—They may, from time to time, appoint such Assistant Commissioners to aid them in the discharge of their duties as the welfare of the public may require.

Fourth—They shall have power to administer oaths and to prescribe, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to accomplish the object of their appointment.

Fifth—They shall give public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease, and such practicable directions for its avoidance as they may deem necessary.

Sixth—They may either place such diseased animals in quarantine, or cause them to be killed, as may seem necessary for the public protection; or, in the latter case, they may cause an appraisal of such cattle to be made, and the county or State shall pay for such property at the appraised value as may be provided by law.

SECTION 2, ARTICLE 1.—The Commissioners, or any Assistant Commissioner, located on the frontier of the State, shall, at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioners, have power to inspect all the cattle brought into such State, whether by railroad cars, vessels or common roads, and shall have power to detain such railroad cars, vessels and droves of animals on common roads, long enough to make proper inspection of them, for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition.

Second—No animal shall be permitted to enter the State, which shall be deemed by such Assistant Commissioners to be capable of diffusing disease.

Third—No train shall be allowed to proceed unless the animals contained therein shall have been supplied with food, water and rest within twenty-four hours next preceding the time of such inspection.

Fourth—All animals shall rest and have access to food and water for twenty-four hours after having traveled for a similar period.

Fifth—The railroad companies shall provide suitable yards for feeding, watering and resting the animals traveling on their trains, and for quarantine purposes, which shall be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Sixth—Each train, on leaving its point of departure, shall have a certificate signed by an Assistant Commissioner, which certificate shall show that the animals therein are in a healthy condition at the time of departure, and said certificate, and indorsements therein of the time of the departure of the train at subsequent resting and feeding places, shall be exhibited to the proper authorities whenever required.

Seventh—Proper penalties shall be inserted in the law to prevent bribery or the officers charged with the execution of the provisions.

Eighth—Proper penalties shall also be provided for those who interfere with or resist the officers charged with the execution of these provisions.

SEC. 3.—*Whereas*, A malignant disease among cattle, known as fever, has been widely disseminated by transit of train and other sources, to Western cattle through the Western and Northwestern States during the warm weather of the year, occasioning great loss to our farmers, possibly endangering the health of our citizens therein.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend the enactment of stringent laws to prevent the transit through these States of Texas or Cherokee cattle, from the 1st day of March to the last day of November, inclusive.

Resolved, That the interests of the community require the enactment of laws making any person responsible for all damages that may result from the diffusion of any dangerous disease from animals in his ownership or possession.

These propositions were taken up separately and voted on. They were unanimously adopted in order, until the second article of the second section was reached, when much discussion ensued. After many entanglements as to parliamentary rules, the following amendment was adopted: "But an appeal shall be allowed to a majority of the Commissioners in all such cases."

The subsequent articles were adopted unanimously, until the first resolution of the third section was reached, which was finally amended under the previous question, so as to prohibit the introduction of Texan cattle from March 1 to Nov. 1. The last was adopted, as were most of the recommendations.

The Governor of Illinois was requested to have these recommendations printed, and a copy forwarded to the Governor of each State represented in the Convention.

The Convention of Cattle Commissioners met this morning. At the closing session to-day a committee reported in favor of calling the disease the Texan Cattle disease, which was adopted.

A resolution explanatory of the report of the Committee on Legislation was adopted, viz.: That Southwestern cattle, ascertained to have been wintered in any Northwestern State, shall be considered native cattle.

A committee of six was appointed to memorialize Congress on behalf of the Convention to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation of the causes, nature, development, &c., of the Texas disease, and report to the country. After a very pleasant speech from Louis Fallen, Chairman, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Two Men Suffocated in a Fermenting Vat in a Brewery at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 3.

A sad accident occurred at Greenway's brewery, in this city, this afternoon, resulting in the death of two employes of the establishment. Mr. Edward Hancock, in endeavoring to descend into an empty fermenting tub, was overpowered by the gas which still remained in it and was suffocated by its fumes. Another workman, Mr. Dennis Delaly, in proceeding to the rescue of Mr. Hancock, was also overpowered and suffocated. Both of their bodies were shortly after recovered, but all attempts at resuscitation were entirely unavailing. Mr. Hancock had been employed by Mr. Greenway over fifteen years, and was an excellent and careful man. He leaves a wife and three children. Delaly was unmarried.

Gov. Hoffman's Staff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 3.

The *Argus* announces Gov. Hoffman's staff as follows:

Franklin Townsend, of Albany County, Adjutant-General; James McQuade, of Oneida, Inspector-General; William H. Morris, of Putnam County, Commissary-General of Ordnance; William M. Tweed, Jr., of New-York, Engineer-in-Chief; James B. Craig, of Kings County, Judge Advocate-General; Jacob S. Mosher, of Albany County, Surgeon-General; C. Fitch Bissell, of Genesee County, Quartermaster-General; George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, Paymaster-General; William Seebach, of New-York, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Aids-de-Camp, Col. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany; Col. Walter P. Warren, of Rensselaer; Col. J. Townsend Connolly, of New-York; Col. William F. Moller, of New-York, and Col. William Kidd, of Monroe.

Col. John D. Van Buren, Paymaster-General under Gov. Seymour, has accepted an appointment as Private Secretary.

The Episcopal Convention at Albany—Election of a Bishop.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 3.

In the primary Convention of the Episcopal Church of the New Diocese, now in session at St. Peter's Church, the sum of $3,600 was pledged by the various churches for missionary purposes. The first ballot for Bishop of the diocese resulted as follows:

Rev. Dr. Doane—clerical vote, 17; lay vote, 8.
Rev. Dr. Huntington—clerical vote, 15; lay vote, 21.
Rev. Dr. Payne—clerical vote, 6; lay vote, 5.
Rev. Dr. Lee—clerical vote, 3; lay vote, 8. Balance scattering.

Sixty clerical and sixty-three lay votes were cast, and no choice made. On the ninth ballot Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Albany, was elected. The vote stood: Forty-one clergy and 31 laity for Rev. Mr. Doane; 15 clergy and 25 laity for Rev. George Leeds, and one clergy and four laity for Rev. Dr. Tucker.

GEN. GRANT.

His Movements in Boston—Visit to Harvard College—a "Flank Movement."

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The presence of Gen. Grant in Boston has been and still continues to be the sensation of the hour. He has succeeded in discouraging the toadyism, which has in years gone by, been an affliction to prominent strangers, and as a general thing, he goes about his business in his own peculiar way. This afternoon, he permitted himself to become the guest of the city at the St. James Hotel. The hotel, however, was conducted according to his wishes, for the company was confined exclusively to members of the city and State governments and the judiciary, and there was no formal "feast of reason or flow of soul" when the lunch had been concluded. This afternoon he visited Harvard College. His transit to Cambridge was accomplished in the most private manner imaginable. He took a private carriage from the St. James Hotel, and was accompanied by Judge Bigelow and Judge Clifford. On arriving at the University grounds the party first stopped at the acting President's office—Dr. Peabody. The news that Gen. Grant had arrived was swiftly communicated among the College boys and the citizens, and in a few moments a very large crowd had congregated on the College grounds, but more particularly in the vicinity of the President's house. In company with Dr. Peabody, Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Wyman, and other learned men, the party, followed by the now augmenting crowd, proceeded to the library, where a large party of ladies and gentlemen and College students were awaiting the "coming man." The main doors of the hall were duly opened to receive the General, but a sudden movement of the crowd showed that the General had executed a "flank movement" by passing into the building on the west side. The General was received here in the most dignified silence. He was the centre of attraction, and nothing broke the silence until the General was invited to leave his autograph in the book prepared to receive the names of visitors. The General wrote his name with a steady hand, and it fairly resembled numerous autographs that may be seen in a thousand show windows. Five minutes or more having been spent in a hurried look at the surroundings, Dr. Peabody introduced the General to those present. The General modestly bowed his acknowledgments, and at one time he looked as if he was going to make a speech, but a momentary pause dispelled the provoking delusion. The party then proceeded to Boylston Hall, the General receiving the cordial demonstration of the crowd. Returning to the city, the General became the guest of John M. Forbes, after which he visited some of the leading leather and boot and shoe establishments, and subsequently dined with the members of the City Government. To-morrow he will visit Lowell, and in the afternoon go through the ordeal of a public handshaking at the St. James.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Motion to Quash the Indictment—Argument of Robert Ould.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 3.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Chief Justice Chase on the bench, the argument was commenced on the motion to quash the indictment against Jefferson Davis. Robert Ould, counsel for Mr. Davis, argued that the Fourteenth Amendment punished him by disfranchisement, and this punishment was chosen by the voice of the American people as a merciful substitute for the penalties of death and confiscation, contained in the Constitution; that the punishment of Mr. Davis commenced on the date of the adoption of the Fourteenth Article, and he cannot now be punished in any other way; that the will of the people expressed in their Constitution is the law, and repeals all former provisions made for those who engaged in rebellion; that the Fourteenth Article is that latest expression, intended expressly for and covering cases of all who engaged in the late rebellion, and that no man can be punished twice for the same offence.

R. H. Dana, counsel for the United States, said Mr. Ould's proposition was in the nature of things entirely new, and was unexpected to the Government counsel, and he expected also to the Court. The Chief Justice replied the argument of the counsel was not unexpected to the Court, it having supposed that after the announcement that this motion to quash the indictment was based on the Fourteenth Article, that this line of argument would be pursued. Time was given the Government counsel to refer, and the Court took a recess at noon. After the reassembling of the Court, Gov. H. H. Wells and District-Attorney Beach, for the Government, replied, contending that the Fourteenth Amendment merely created a disability and not a penalty, which is the subject of judicial sentence, and was not inconsistent with the act against treason. The amendment was permanent and prospective, and could not reasonably be construed as intended to repeal the existing punishments for past or future treason.

The Court then adjourned. Dana closes to-morrow for the Government, and O'Conor for Davis.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia—A Fireman Reported Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 3.

At 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the lower story of the large building on Market-street, above Sixth-street, occupied as a wholesale drug store by J. Morris Perot & Co. Almost instantly the flames enveloped the whole building, and in less than a quarter of an hour not a particle of it remained except the walls. The fire then extended east and west, destroying on either side large buildings, occupied by dealers in hats, shoes, hardware, furniture, &c. It is reported that a fireman fell from the roof of an adjoining building into the flames. It was the most destructive fire that has occurred here for some time. The following are the sufferers: F. Morris Perot & Co., drugs, total loss. Kilburn & Gates, furniture, total loss. Selleis & Bros., wire-cloth, total loss. Wm. W. Paul, boots and shoes, total loss. Graff & Jarden, damaged by water. E. A. Coyle & Co., wholesale grocers, damaged by water. Doyle, Supplee & Walker, damaged by water.

Perot & Co.'s stock was valued at $250,000. The total loss by fire will probably reach $500,000. It is impossible this evening to state the loss of each party. The report of the fireman being killed is not confirmed. Several were injured by falling through hatchways.

Meetings of Electors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—The State Presidential Electors met yesterday at Sacramento, and cast the vote of California for Grant and Colfax. Charles Westmoreland was selected messenger to convey the vote to Washington. The total vote of the State was 108,670. Grant's majority was 508.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 3.—The Electoral College yesterday cast its five electoral votes for Grant and Colfax.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The Electoral College of Missouri met at Jefferson City yesterday and voted for Grant and Colfax. The Electors of Nebraska also voted yesterday for Grant and Colfax.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3.—The Electoral College of Maryland met yesterday at Annapolis, and cast seven votes for Seymour and Blair. Judge Richard B. Carmichael, one of the electors at large, being absent, George M. Gill, of Baltimore, was elected to fill the vacancy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The electoral vote of Oregon was cast yesterday for Seymour and Blair.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Electoral College of Kentucky, in session at Frankfort to-day, cast eleven votes for Seymour and Blair. J. Stoddart Johnson was chosen messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

Consecration in Philadelphia of Rev. Dr. Morris as Bishop of Oregon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

The ceremonies of the consecration of Rev. Dr. Morris as Bishop of Oregon took place to-day, in St. Luke's Church, in this city. An immense audience filled the church. Nearly 100 clergy were present. The following Bishops officiated: Bishops Lee, Odenheimer, Clarkson, Kerfoot, Vail and Randall.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Clarkson, from the text: "Occupy till I come—even to the great sea westward." It was an eloquent and powerful plea in favor of sending out seven additional Missionary Bishops, one for each separate Territory. The new Bishop will officiate in the Diocese of Pennsylvania for a few weeks, on behalf of Bishop Stevens, who was injured recently by a fall.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALLEMANNIA AND CHINA.

The steamship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg Nov. 18 and Southampton Nov. 20, and *China*, from Liverpool Nov. 21 and Queenstown Nov. 22, reached this port last night, with one day's later news than was at hand by the *Pereire*.

On the afternoon of Nov. 20, Mr. Disraeli was returned without opposition for Bucks. In his speech returning thanks he said, to have opposed a small measure of reform and passed a large one, was the merit of the Conservatives, and he did not see, looking at the result of the elections hitherto, that it had produced any of those terrible calamities prophesied by Mr. Lowe, or that the "residuum" had caused any of those dangers which Mr. Bright anticipated. He claimed to have given the country an economical Government, but a cheap Government was impossible for this country, which was free from the greatest of all burdens—a conscription. Attention had been directed to education, primary, technical and reformatory. Government had proposed that a Minister of Education should be appointed, who, where deficiency existed, would propose measures such as he deemed adequate. Power should be given to localities, if they wished, to assess themselves for the purpose of increasing the educational facilities of the district, but he was convinced that any attempt to establish compulsory education, or a system of compulsory rating for education, would not be accordant with the general opinion of the country. All these reforms would involve a considerable increase in the civil expenditure. With regard to foreign affairs, he had been accused of attacking Lord Clarendon; but Lord Clarendon only served under the Minister who, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had produced all the difficulties affecting our relations with continental Powers. When the Conservatives came into office these relations were not relations of confidence. The relations now existing were relations of confidence and sympathy. A policy of non-interference means (said the right honorable gentleman) that we will not interfere in continental struggles to uphold an imaginary balance of power, not that we will not act when the honor and dignity of England requires it. Intervention in the case of Luxemburg was justified, because it preserved the balance of power, and extricated the Powers concerned, from difficulty. Now, not only the disagreements arising from the American civil war, but those due to causes twenty years old had been removed. With regard to the Irish Church, he contended that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions could not mitigate the evils of Fenianism. Ireland had progressed during the last twenty years more than England. Disestablishment could not be proposed without great danger to property, and would only increase the discontent of Ireland, while it severed the connection between the State and the religious principle.

On Nov. 20 the Chinese Ambassador, accompanied by Lord Stanley, visited Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle. The two principal members of the Embassy to this country wore their native costume, and according to their rank were attired in the well-known round hats and feathers, black silk jackets, brown figured silk skirts and paper-soled boots. Their costume was rich and ornamental in its character. At Paddington a special train with two saloons was prepared for the conveyance of the Embassy to Windsor. Lord Stanley and his charge left London at 1:25, and arrived at Windsor at 2:25. There two of Her Majesty's carriages, which had been sent from the Castle, were waiting, and in them the Ambassador and Lord Stanley drove to the Palace. After the audience with the Queen the Embassy, accompanied by Lord Stanley, drove back to the station, and left by special train for Paddington.

A communication from Rome, in the *Monde*, says: "A rumor is current that Pius IX. has the intention of reconstituting the ecclesiastical hierarchy in Scotland, and of creating, at the approaching Consistory, two new Cardinals in England. Mgrs. Manning and Ullathorne are mentioned as the persons designated. There is also said to be a question of appointing a primate of Scotland in the person of Rev. Mr. Batterson."

A telegram from Florence stated that the Italian Government had determined to celebrate a funeral service in honor of Rossini, and that the Parliament would be asked to vote the sum necessary for the purpose. The Government was, also, to promote a national subscription for a monument to the deceased composer. The municipality of Pesaro had requested Mme. Rossini to allow the remains of her late husband to be transferred to Florence, but according to the French papers Rossini in his will has specially ordered that his body is to be buried in the Paris Cemetery of Pére la Chaise, and to remain there permanently, in recognition of the hospitality he received in France during his life. He bequeathed to the Institute of France the necessary capital for creating two annual prizes of £120 each for the author and composer of the best opera. The rest of his fortune he left to Mme. Rossini.

A Naples dispatch, dated Nov. 19, stated that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius continued with undiminished intensity; the lava was invading cultivated land, doing considerable damage and threatening villages beneath. The maximum velocity of the lava was 180 metres per minute. New cones in active eruption had opened at the foot of the great cone, and from them issue two streams of fire flowing into Fosso Vetrana. The great cone emited unfrequent but formidable explosions, violently ejecting stones and fire amid a dense overhanging cloud of smoke. The sismograph was still greatly agitated.

Garibaldi had sent a letter, dated Caprera, Nov. 10, to a friend in Spain, recommending the Spaniards to proclaim a Republic, and immediately appoint a dictator for two years.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson Defines the Basis of Settlement.

On Nov. 20 Hon. Reverdy Johnson was voted an address by the Corporation of the town of Brighton. He replied to it as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Town of Brighton: Accept my best thanks for the honor done me by your address. Peace between your country and my own is so essential to the interests and prosperity of both, that even the possible hazard of its disturbance could not fail to awaken the solicitude of all reflecting, humane, and Christian men. The causes, one of which dates prior to 1812, the other to 1846, and the third to the years of our late civil war, owing to circumstances beyond the control of Mr. Adams, and which, wise and discreet as he was, it was not within his power to remove. My mission commenced under a more favorable state of things. Our domestic troubles were at an end, and the integrity of our Government was placed upon a firm and enduring basis.

It was natural, therefore, that your Government should be anxious, as was my own, to arrange at the earliest moment every existing difficulty. Lord Stanley and myself entered upon our negotiations with a settled purpose to adjust everything upon terms consistent with the rights and honor of both nations. That being our determination, it is not at all surprising that we accomplished it to the fullest extent.

The first cause of trouble, and one of the most perilous and of the longest duration, was the rights of our naturalized citizens. Coeval almost with the origin of your Courts, it was held that the allegiance of nativity was perpetual. This was directly opposite to the view of the citizens of the United States, and I believe to the general sentiments of almost all Continental Europe. The Constitution of the United States in this particular accords with that sentiment. It vests in Congress the power to pass laws of naturalization, and that power was exercised at the earliest period. The condition, among others, upon which a native of any other country could become a citizen of the United States, was that he should renounce absolutely his original allegiance. But, as I have said, his right to do so was uniformly denied by your judiciary, thus compelling such a citizen to violate his obligations to the United States, and to deprive him of his rights as a citizen of that country.

Your Government acted upon this doctrine previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens. This constituted one the causes of the war of that year, and, although the doctrine was not surrendered by the Treaty of Ghent, it was never afterward practically acted upon.

It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled that it cannot hereafter give trouble to either Government, and I am glad to add that it has received the approval of the Executives of each. The naturalized is placed upon the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

The second cause was as to the true running of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1846. This at one time rendered a war almost imminent. All danger from that source is removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which also has the approval of the two Executives.

The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government, and my fellow-citizens upon yours; the latter known by the general name of the *Alabama* claims.

The convention which we have recently agreed to (and which, I have no doubt, will be approved by both Governments) provides that these are to be settled by a Board of four Commissioners, two to be appointed by each Government.

In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an *Alabama* one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves. In regard to the *Alabama* claims, the arrangement is somewhat different.

Before these are to be considered by the Commissioners, the two Governments are to agree upon the head of some foreign Government as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to an unanimous decision for or against it.

This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge only the question of liability.

If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimant is to be ascertained by a majority of the Commissioners. If he rule in favor of your Government, the claim is to be perpetually barred.

You will thus see, gentlemen, that all the sources of trouble have been closed, and so completely that they can never again be opened.

The two nations, therefore, have before them an unclouded prospect of an enduring peace, and of all the advantages, material, social, and political certain to result from it. And it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the announcement of these results should have been hailed with satisfaction and delight by the people of both nations.

For the settlement of these various and dangerous controversies the two countries are more indebted to the enlightened spirits of their respective Governments and to Lord Stanley than to me.

All agree that it was a paramount obligation, due to the Christian civilization of the age, that war between two such countries could never be even excused, much less justified, if to be avoided in any way other than by the abandonment of national rights or the surrender of national honor. And may we not hope that what has been done in this instance will be an example, having a potential influence in preserving the peace of the world?

I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your obliged and grateful servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Johnson has accepted an invitation to a banquet at the Brighton Pavilion on Saturday.

Views of Premier Disraeli.

In his speech at Aylesbury, Premier Disraeli referred to the relations of England and America in the following terms:

There is another very great item of vital interest to Englishmen, and that is the relations between this country and the United States of America. What was the state of the relations between this country and the United States of America when we acceded to office? Why, you all know they were relations of great difficulty and great danger, and that it was impossible for the most sanguine to examine them without apprehension. The questions, moreover, were those which interested great bodies of the people—not mere points that might arise out of some obscure treaty, but questions concerning the operations of large bodies of Englishmen, and affecting the fortunes of the realm, and hence they necessarily occasioned great public anxiety. What are our present relations with the United States of America? We know very well that there is every prospect—more than a prospect, I would say—of our coming to settlement with the United States, a most favorable and friendly settlement, not merely of the difficulties and dissensions which arose out of the great civil war in that country, but of all those difficulties and disagreements arising out of circumstances that occurred fifteen or twenty years ago. There is every prospect of our sweeping clean the whole of those long-standing causes of national misconception, so that the relations between this country and the United States will in future be not only those of perfect friendship and confidence, but there will be no causes left from which dissensions hereafter need be looked for as likely, among reasonable men, to occur. I say, then, these are acts which a Government need not be ashamed of; and upon an occasion like the present I feel it my duty to recall them to the recollection of my constituents, especially when I am told that, though the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government is a faultless foreign policy, they must not presume to praise it or to allude to it, because it is a mere copy of the policy of their predecessors.

THE PARAGUAY CAPTIVES.

Letters from Porter C. Bliss to his Parents—His Entire Innocence of the Charges Against him.

From the Fredonia Censor, Dec. 2.

We received, last week, a letter from a brother of our friend Porter C. Bliss, inclosing copies of his last two letters to his parents. We give below the letter of the brother, which will explain the circumstances under which the letters from Porter were written:

ONOVILLE, Cattaraugus Co., Nov. 23, 1868.

Editors Censor: Inclosed I send you two copies of letters written to us by my brother, Porter C. Bliss, arrested by the Paraguay Government, and, as we fear, executed ere this. Mr. Washburn, in his letter, expresses no hope for him. We received three newspapers from Buenos Ayres, containing correspondence between Washburn and Lopez, and three letters from Porter to different parties, one of which was handed to Washburn after he had embarked for home, which was written after he had been arrested, and in all probability subjected to torture! Nothing in that letter has any weight with us, if indeed it was genuine. The allusion to his father, "Henry Bliss, of New-York," was fictitious, as we have no relatives of that name. In his letter to us (which he expected would be the last he would ever write) he declares solemnly his innocence and entire ignorance of any such plot as charged against him. He, I think, has sent you one or two letters from South America at different times. As he prepared for college at your Academy, and has many friends there, he requested me to send a portion of his letter to you for publication in case we hear of his death. We still have some hope, but I thought it might be well to send it. His fate has been a sad one. With an excellent education—being master of eight or ten different languages, and having gained a vast amount of useful information in his travels, and with an unconquerable thirst for knowledge, and ambitious to make his mark in the world, a life of great promise of usefulness will have been cut off, a sacrifice to the ferocity of a cowardly despot, who is described as being a second Nero or Dionysius—who has executed two of his own brothers and whose mother and sister, according to Mr. Washburn, would be glad to hear of his death. But my brother's death will not be in vain I hope, and I feel certain that our Government (in whose service I spent three years) will demand and enforce reparation so far as it can be done. Yours, respectfully,

ASHER BLISS, Jr.

The following are the letters received from Porter:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ASUNCION, Sept. 5, 1868.

Dear Parents and Brothers: I received your letter in May last, and answered it in June, not doubting that a few months more would enable me to return home from my long wanderings, and again behold the faces of my kindred. Now that hope is indefinitely postponed—perhaps forever. You will probably have learned by the Press the strange events which have passed here—events deeply compromising the honor of our Government, outraged in the persons of its Ministers and the members of its Legation, of whom I am one. In brief, the greater part of the foreign residents in Paraguay are charged with having formed a conspiracy against the Government, and even against the life of President Lopez, and were arrested on or about July 13, since which time their trial has been going on, but as the proceedings are secret and no communication with any of them allowed, the result is not yet known. At the same time almost all the members of the Government were imprisoned upon a like charge, and many, perhaps all of them paid the penalty with their lives during the first week of August. Great efforts have been made by the Government to implicate Mr. Washburn in the alleged plot, by means of false testimony, said to have been deposed by the principal personages accused, and I myself, though a member of the American Legation in which I am translator, have been, along with the physician to the Legation, an English gentleman named Masterman, charged with what the Paraguayan tribunal calls high treason. We have been six or seven times imperatively demanded for trial by this Government, and as Mr. Washburn has constantly asserted the undoubted rights and immunities of Legations in our favor, they have threatened more than a month since to take us by force.

Eight weeks of alternate hope and fear have passed, which have been filled up by a voluminous correspondence between Mr. Washburn and the Government, which has been published in the official newspapers. Three days since, Mr. Washburn received notice of the arrival in the river of the United States gunboat *Wasp*, which has come to take away the American Legation, and this morning he has received his passports. But the Government of Paraguay has refused passports to Mr. Masterman and myself, denying that we were members of the Legation. We have had no news or dispatches from the States for a twelvemonth, and are absolutely ignorant of all that has passed, except by one or two private letters. Mr. Washburn will embark this afternoon upon a Paraguay steamer, to proceed down the river to meet the *Wasp*, and immediately after, Mr. Masterman and myself will be seized, and shall sleep to-night in prison.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I am entirely innocent, and that I know absolutely nothing of such a plot. False witness has undoubtedly been produced against me, and my innocence is no guarantee against a traitor's doom. I will hope for the best, but I am prepared for the worst. I thank God that I have had sufficient strength to bear up under these weeks of agony, and I am assured that I shall do so until the last, and should it come to that extremity, I can, in the words of Bryant,

"sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

I have had great projects for the benefit of humanity and the cause of the diffusion of knowledge among men; and I am confident that if my life is now spared, it will not be a useless one to the world. But God knows best what purposes he has designed that I should subserve in my life or my death. His will be done!

PORTER CORNELIUS BLISS.

ASUNCION, Sept. 10, 1868.

Dear Parents: Mr. Washburn's departure having been unexpectedly postponed until to-day, I add a postscript to my letter of the 5th. Every conceivable obstacle has been put in Mr. Washburn's way by the Government. He has been detained on the plea of returning deposits of property made with him by many foreigners. But the Italian Consul having received everything in deposit, there will probably be no further delay. I think I mentioned before that this Legation has been surrounded night and day for two months by about twenty soldiers, in order to seize upon Masterman and myself should we go outside, and who will take us in the street when we start out to accompany Mr. Washburn and family to embark. We each of us carry with us a satchel with a few changes of linen, some bread, some money for our expenses in prison, and a few other articles of first necessity. No cutting instruments are allowed, consequently we shall have to eat with spoons. No books will probably be permitted. However, we shall each take a pocket Bible at a venture. Our confinement will be solitary, and our treatment and fare none of the best. I don't say these things to dispirit you, but because they are true, and will be known sooner or later, and to show you that I am resigned to the worst. Could I get letters from you, or some news from the outside world before I am taken, I should feel comparatively happy. At all events, I do not propose to waste my time in useless lamentation, but to have "a heart for any fate." All will be for the best, whatever may happen, and I have great confidence in the action of our Government as soon as the case becomes known. In case of being then alive, I shall hope for relief from some quarter about January or February. Very likely, the war may be ended by that time, although the appearances are that President Lopez has made up his mind to perish with the ruins of the nation, and to fight till the last man around him dies. To-day, the 10th of September, has been a day of ill omen to me before. Three years ago, and again last year, on this date, I had attacks of congestion of the brain resulting from sun-stroke, and which nearly proved fatal in both instances. But, contrary to all expectations in both instances, I escaped with life, which is also a good omen. Not that I am superstitious or a fatalist. I only note the coincidences. Now that my uncertainties are over, I am calm and almost happy, and, if need be, can cheerfully repeat the words of the Polish martyr-patriot, Pestel:

"Yes! it comes at last,
And from a troubled dream awaking,
Death will soon be past,
And brighter worlds around me breaking."

My dear parents and brothers, farewell! God bless you, and I will hope for the best; we may yet see each other in this world.

PORTER C. BLISS.

THE KINGSTON MUREER.

Trial of Deacon Samuel M. Andrews for the Murder of Cornelius W. Holmes—Interesting Testimony—Second and Third Days' Proceedings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

The trial of Samuel M. Andrews for the murder of Cornelius W. Holmes was continued yesterday.

Dr. Henry M. Jones, the first witness, testified that Andrews came to his house on Wednesday, and told him that Holmes was murdered, and requested him to say nothing about the will which he had mentioned previously; Jones then visited the cemetery, Andrews refusing to accompany him; a dozen large stones around the body had blood on them; witness described the character of the wounds, which were principally on the head above the eyebrows; about a year before the tragedy, Andrews told witness he would be a rich man some time, as Holmes had made a will in his favor; Andrews was of a nervous temperament, and used ether.

Benjamin Wormwell testified that on the evening of the murder Andrews came to his house, and on that evening, between half past nine and ten o'clock, Andrews having left the house, he heard a noise from the direction of the cemetery; soon afterward he heard a rap at his door; said, "come in;" it was Andrews, and he entered; in the course of some conversation, witness noticed that Andrews became unconscious, apparently, and went to sleep; witness went over to see the body next morning, and subsequently invited Andrews to visit it, and he exclaimed, "I would not go there for all the world—I don't want to see such a horrid sight;" during a conversation next day, Andrews remarked: "Last Sunday Cornelius was here sitting on that sofa, damning the orthodox awfully, and I thought then that something terrible would happen to him for talking so wickedly."

Thomas Newcomb, a manufacturer, testified that he had known Andrews for seventeen years, and employed him as an overseer; saw Andrews at half past six on the morning after the murder; Andrews said Holmes was missing; witness referred to an interview between Sproul and Holmes in the garden the night before, and said that Mr. Holmes had left about five minutes after eight, and went across the cemetery; Sproul told witness that if anything had happened to Holmes he would be found somewhere, that he had been subject to fits; also that Holmes had made a will, and that he had it in his possession; said also that Andrews and Joseph Holmes were the executors of the will; this conversation took place before the discovery of the murder; witness saw Andrews several times after this conversation and at the inquest; Andrews had told him he had better go to Plymouth with the will; witness told him to retain it until after the funeral had taken place.

The following testimony pertaining to Andrews visiting Jones River on the day after the murder excited great interest. Three female operatives in Mr. Newcomb's mill deposed that at noon on the day after the tragedy they saw Andrews going down toward the river with a bundle under his arm. Other witnesses stated that they searched Jones River and found torn clothing, a portion of which was stained with blood, and the right sleeve of a dress-coat had paint on it. Other witnesses had seen the peculiar marks on the clothing.

Uriah Macoy, a deputy State constable, was the last witness examined yesterday. He narrated a detailed account of the circumstances attending the arrest of Andrews; testified to finding clothing stained with blood at prisoner's house; the prisoner protested his innocence; Andrews told him that Holmes had told him a few days before the murder that he had $1,500 about him; Andrews visited the corpse just previous to burial, and gazed upon it without a sign of emotion.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

As the trial progresses the prisoner exhibits signs of uneasiness. Last night he was quite depressed. The Government announced that it would be impossible to finish the case this week.

Uriah Macoy testified that he cut a rail from near Andrews' east gate on the 2d of June; the rail was cut in pieces, and the pieces having marks, thought to be blood thereon, were given to two chemists for analysis; Andrews was not committed to jail on the day of his arrest, because there was a strong public opinion in favor of his innocence; when he visited the scene of the tragedy he was shown a number of loose stones further on and close by where the body lay, and near where the lower pool of blood was.

George C. Pratt testified that, as a State constable, he went to Kingston the day after the tragedy; he saw loose stones lying round where the body lay; saw hair and matter on one; one of the stones was stained with blood.

The following is a copy of a note sent by Andrews to the deceased:

KINGSTON, May 26, 1868.

Friend Cornelius: You asked me to come to see you before you went to Boston, but it was not so that I could come down last evening; and don't think that I can this evening, as I shall have to work out in the garden as long as I can see. If you wish to see me for anything in particular you can take a walk up. Shall be round home until about 8:30. Shall then go down to the store. Yours truly, S. M. A.

The defence admitted the signature.

Edward K. Holmes testified to finding the fragments of Andrews' clothes in the stream, and *Joseph A. Holmes* testified that near the body were two pools of blood in the road; that there were bloody stones lying near; he saw Andrews on that morning.

F. D. Hayes, State Assayer, called: Found stains of human blood on the suit of clothing which Andrews gave to Macoy, and which Andrews said he wore the night of the murder; also on a piece of fence rail brought me by Macoy; on a rubber shoe found a white hair like Holmes'.

Dr. J. C. White, medical tutor in Harvard College, bore similar testimony regarding the clothing submitted to him, and found dried blood and white hair on Andrews' rubbers and on the piece of rail given to him; also examined the coat of Mr. Holmes; in the inner breast-pocket were fine needles, white hairs, gravel and yellow stains; there were two superficial stains of blood, the size of a finger's end, just inside the opening; both outside pockets had stains of blood in them, as if from the introduction of a bloody hand; the blood was not thick, as if the blood had run in, nor abundant at the entrance.

The morning's proceedings closed here, the Court adjourning until the afternoon.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 3.

The trial of Samuel M. Andrews, for the murder of Cornelius Holmes, was continued at Plymouth to-day. More testimony was given relative to finding bloody clothing belonging to the prisoner, which was identified as corresponding with the blood of the deceased. A nephew of the deceased testified to conversations with Andrews about the payment of money to Holmes, showing a desire on the part of the accused to ascertain when a large sum of money was to be paid deceased.

At the afternoon session great excitement was created in the Court by the prisoner jumping up with a shriek during the examination of a witness, and striking his face with his hands. After a short time he sat down, and on his counsel going to him, he said he thought some one had struck him in the face. He was quiet afterward, but very nervous, occupying the time in bathing his temples and head with water, and paying little attention to the evidence. A witness testified that Andrews told him he had written a note to Holmes the night before the murder, saying that he could not meet him, thus giving the impression that he had not seen Holmes that night. At the close of the session of the Court one of the jurors was reported sick, and the Court adjourned for the day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Acquiescence of the State in the Result of the Presidential Election—Democracy in the State—The Purpose of Parties—The Meeting of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

The last six weeks have witnessed important changes in this State—changes in public sentiment, in political temper, and in material prospects. Public sentiment has become more healthy, political temper wonderfully improved, and material prospects decidedly brighter.

South Carolina accepts the situation; and accepts it, as she accepted the *fait accompli* of negro suffrage in convention last April, first of all the Southern States. And she will meet the new issues in perfectly good faith; and give the Administration of GRANT a full and *bona fide* support. I am speaking here, of course, of the whites in the State. The negroes will be with their leaders, and their self-interest will soon show them that the native and resident whites are their proper advisers. The Presidential balloting indicated a gain of about 33,000 by the white party, giving the whites thus a numerical control of a majority of the counties—sixteen against fifteen—which secures in the next Legislature a Senate majority. The causes of this gain by the white party are palpable to one acquainted with the society of the State; but no amount of explanation would make it plain to a brain that is besotted with the fashionable theories of negro equality—the stupid negrophilism of the Boston philanthropists.

The ready acquiescence in the result of the Presidential contest comes in some measure—and that a large one—from the position taken by SEYMOUR in the last days of the struggle; namely, that he would attempt to effect no modification of existing Congressional legislation with regard to the South. A considerable portion had retained the hope that, at least, such modification would be made as would take our State Governments out of the hands of the ignorant and corrupt negroes, where that condition exists, (as in South Carolina,) at least temporarily—until respectable Constitutions could be prepared for them. But SEYMOUR takes the trouble to say, in advance, that he would do nothing of the kind. Hence it comes that thousands of our white people do not care a button whether GRANT or SEYMOUR be President.

This desire to have a respectable Constitution looks really as much to the interests of blacks as of whites; for, as it stands, it will be well-nigh impossible for a negro ever to become a permanent possessor of lands.

Thus it has resulted, a good deal to the surprise of the Northern mind, and greatly to the mortification of the extreme radical faction, that South Carolina almost to a man accepts the situation—accepts it in good faith—and will give GRANT's administration as faithful a support as New-York will.

This appears incredible to those who have been constantly taught to regard the white Democrat of South Carolina as a kind of brigand, always on horseback, armed with several revolvers and a cowhide, wearing top boots and a slouch hat, full of bravado and negrocidal designs against the United States Government, and in favor of reopening the African slave trade. But it is nevertheless true, and will be illustrated in the course of the State in the coming years of President GRANT's administration.

In this general mention of the status of public—or, rather, political—sentiment in this State, it may not be amiss to call attention to the small amount of faith in what is here called *Northern Democracy*, formerly held by the South Carolinians. So that it is less matter of surprise to see them comparatively indifferent about the disaster of the Democratic candidate. Indeed, it is but honest for them to confess—and thousands will do so—that they attached themselves to that party in this issue only as a choice of the less of two great evils; that is to say, rather than fall into worse company, (carpet-baggers, scalawags, and semi-savage negroes,) they affiliated with the Democratic party. And in future issues they will probably pursue the same course; with this difference, that they will carry the negroes along with them, and thereby be rather more formidable than in this campaign with the house divided against itself.

There are not a few here who hold that the success of either party in this campaign will secure the success of the other in the next campaign—that the election of GRANT will give the next Presidency to the Democrats, while the election of SEYMOUR would have given the next election to the Republicans. This view is not absurd when we consider the distance of the extreme wing of the successful party from the policy which the President is very apt to pursue. This policy will throw off the extreme wing which will retain the name of the party, while around the policy in operation will gather the moderate Republicans and moderate Democrats (too small by defeat to divide,) thus forcing the dividing line between the two parties of the next campaign to run between the President's party and the extremists (Butler-Sumner-and-Phillips style of thinkers) of the Republicans—that is to say, the new parties will be Radical and Conservative, instead of Republican and Democratic. Thus, at least, reason a portion of our Southern people.

The Legislature meets to-day, and some strong measures must be developed, and some exciting times may be expected, for the sceptre never passes from one faction to another without stormy thoughts, words and actions.

BOISE.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas' Report on the State of Things in Kentucky.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 27, 1868.

I have just finished reading the startling yet entirely reliable report of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, in your issue of the 23d inst., and in connection therewith have read numerous articles from the Democratic Press severely criticising and denouncing it. Among the latter I notice editorial comments in the *Courier-Journal* of this city, containing, among others, the following paragraph:

> "We were never a strong admirer of Gen. THOMAS, but the time was, and not very long ago, when we thought him wholly incapable of so gross and monstrous a calumny against Kentucky as he has uttered in his report. We don't like to charge him with voluntary calumny, but there is, in *no part* of Kentucky, such a state of things as he alleges to exist."

Any one who was acquainted with the tone and tenor of the *Courier* and *Journal*, prior to their recent marriage, will readily admit that Gen. THOMAS was never very "warmly admired" by either of them. The same was true of almost every other prominent officer who fought rebellion in arms, and who afterward believed that the men who attempted to destroy the nation should not govern it. Men and journals that take every possible occasion to speak in terms of fulsome praise of ex-confederate soldiers, whether they served with the freebooter MORGAN, or the one-armed bushwacker, BERRY, are not expected to "admire" such noble specimens of loyalty and manhood as Gen. THOMAS, or to admit the existence of "such a state of things" as he reports in Kentucky. This, however, does not alter the *facts*. Gen. THOMAS' report contains nothing calumnious or false respecting the lawless condition of Kentucky. Indeed, he draws it mild. His forbearance in not detailing the specific acts of outrage upon which his statements are predicated, is an act of charity for which the *Courier-Journal* should be thankful. His picture of the sufferings of freedmen is exceedingly moderate and conservative in tone. Unprejudiced men who have traveled through the State and taken pains to ascertain the facts, know that the condition of freedmen, superinduced by the increased and increasing hostility of resident whites, is most deplorable. And it is no fault of the freedmen themselves. They are well disposed, quiet and generally industrious and frugal, and would get along prosperously, all things considered, were they left undisturbed and unmolested. Since the idea that liberty would bring them a perpetual holiday, and that the Government would support them in ease, has been dissipated, and they have begun to realize the rugged fact that theirs is a life of great labor, sacrifice and suffering, they have, as a general thing, gone to work in the right spirit and with the view of establishing their manhood and their capacities to enjoy and appreciate the rights and duties of citizens. Their general condition, therefore, in all that pertains to the higher and better relations of life, despite the adverse circumstances surrounding them, has been vastly ameliorated since they became free. They have built school-houses and churches, have grown in intelligence and morality, have learned lessons of economy and industry, and have generally learned to imitate and emulate the virtues and manners of the better class of whites around them. And to-day were they permitted by the dominant race to go along in the even tenor of their way, they would be a peaceable, frugal and promising race, and besides would be a source of great strength and wealth to the State of which they are inhabitants. But this unfortunately they are not permitted to do. The opposition to them and to their higher interests has been and is assuming organized shape in many parts of the State, and bands of wicked and lawless men, under the euphonious name of Kuklux Klan, bearing until quite recently the banner of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and practiced in the "rebel yell," are almost daily committing outrages and depredations which disgrace the name of Kentucky, but which are passed over in silence by the civil authorities. Indeed, I think I may justly charge the Courts and officers of the law of the State, as *particeps criminis* in these violations of law and decency. For, having no existence or status except as conservators of the peace, to protect the humblest as well as the highest, in his life, liberty and property, and neglecting to do it, I consider them equally guilty with the masked villains who perpetrate these crimes. Freedmen are the principal sufferers from these unchecked outrages. These poor and despised people, who for generations were beasts of burden, from whose unremunerated labor the State and its inhabitants accumulated wealth and power, with no other crime than accepting the gift of freedom from the Government, are subjected to torture and persecution unparalleled in the annals of barbarism. I affirm and can *prove* it, that there are many places in the State where freedmen and their families are not permitted to live by themselves apart from the whites. They are either compelled to leave the country, or to live in the outhouses or sheds as in days of slavery. Such a thing as a school for their benefit would not be countenanced for a moment, but would subject the person proposing it to a coat of tar and feathers, and perhaps to much more violent treatment. To those, however, who have been accustomed to the atrocities of the institution of slavery, and have been in the habit of considering black men entitled to no rights other than mere existence, these offences are looked upon as the veriest trifles. But that they are committed with impunity, no honest and well-informed man will deny. Almost every breeze comes laden with the wail of freedmen. Almost every night is lit up with the blaze of burning churches and school-houses. In one county alone, in the month of October, four public buildings of freedmen were burned—two churches and two school-houses. Almost every day we hear of teachers of freedmen's schools driven from their fields of labor by threats or violent demonstrations which they dare not defy. These and other crimes are of almost daily occurrence, and yet the *Courier-Journal*, and other papers in the State deny it, and profess to be mightily indignant at Gen. THOMAS for reporting facts which he could not, if he would, ignore. They fear, I presume, the possibility of another visit from a Congressional Committee, and like unscrupulous advocates for a guilty client, try to divide the great jury before whom Kentucky is to be tried. The truth is, the only way to protect freedmen is to provide in some way for the coöperation of the military and United States civil authority. If it were understood that an adequate force of soldiers would be sent to arrest the perpetrators of outrages against freedmen, it would soon put a stop to the complaints now so frequently charged in many parts of the State. Then, too, it would not be necessary or possible for Gen. THOMAS to report such a lawless and desperate state of things in his next annual official communication to the War Department.

VETERAN.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMER COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday, Nov. 28, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her purser has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

General Review—Spanish Accounts—Doubtful Prospects—The University Battle at Santa Cruz—Bank Shares—Rumors—The Planters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

The political horizon, which, in the early part of the week, had begun to look very bright for the Spanish cause, is again assuming a darker hue since Thursday, on account of the cutting of the telegraph wires near Puerto Principe, which deprives us of all news from the Eastern department, excepting such as are brought by the coast steamers, and which cannot be considered as very reliable. It is exceedingly difficult to find out any truths regarding the progress of either Spaniards or revolutionists. The former publish very high-sounding bulletins of battles, which don't deserve even the name of a skirmish, and make very laudable mention of the heroic conduct of the troops who were engaged, and always either wind up with the assurance that not a single soldier was either killed or wounded, while their antagonists lost heavily. In the absence of any correct accounts that may be vouched for, I give you the following *resumé* of operations in the Insurrectionary Department, and which, according to the best information received, appears to be the most reliable; still it will be well to remember that the account is given by a member of the Spanish Party, who undoubtedly made the most of everything to favor the Government, some portions of the account being very highly colored, while others are to be taken with many grains of allowance, the main story, however, appears to be correct, and is a pretty fair *resumé* of the so-called battles as published in the *Prensa*.

The military operations in and around Tunas embrace a period of time from the 12th to the 29th ult. It is the first newspaper account, giving the losses of the Government forces, which has yet appeared; all the news heretofore having been transmitted through Governmental sources. It is copied by the *Prensa* of the 26th inst., from the "Diario" of *Santiago de Cuba* of the 16th inst.

MOVEMENTS AT TUNAS.

On the evening of the 12th the military commandant of this post, JOSE RAMAS NAVARRO, fearing an attack by the Yara rebels, having for its object the possession of the town, ordered the concentration of the forces composing this garrison at the Government House, and also the telegraph operators and their material, for the maintenance of communication with the department headquarters. The wires were cut, however, at 3 A. M. of the 13th, and this fact, combined with that of the non-appearance of a civil guard, who were sent to procure two carts for barricading purposes, confirmed previous suspicions. The garrison, consisting of seventy-two men, having barricaded the approaches to the Government House and fortified the Church, awaited the onset of the rebels, who at daybreak made their appearance, numbering some 300 men and divided into three sections, and at once attacked our position with furious impetuosity, but were immediately repulsed. They then made a desperate onslaught on the Church, hacking the door with their *machetes*, in order to effect an entrance, but were driven back at the point of the bayonet by a detachment led by ORTUNO, who charged them in flank. Their retreat was sullen, and advantage was taken by them of the covers afforded by the street corners to maintain, while retreating, a continual firing on our troops. The wife of the Commandant, LUISA GARCIA DE RAMAS, became the heroine of the fight by passing cartridges and ammunition to the troops, and also by her kind attention to the wounded. We lost three killed and five wounded. The rebels lost five killed and carried off twenty-five or thirty wounded, leaving in our hands three prisoners—free negroes!

The silence of terror prevailed throughout the whole night, broken only at intervals by the cry of "*Alerta*" by the sentinels, while the watch in the Church-tower cast anxious glances in the direction of Manati and Puerto Principe, for the joyful appearance of coming reinforcements. The Commandant having received information of the approach of reinforcements, sent out a detachment to aid them in their entrance into the beleaguered town. The information proved correct, and a company of fifty men, under Capt. ABRIL, from Manati, entered the place, amid the general rejoicing of the inhabitants. This force had repeated encounters with the enemy, and maintained a running fight with them for more than three leagues, the rebels having, it is estimated, lost thirty men, while Capt. ABRIL's force only sustained a loss of one sergeant and two men wounded.

A company of infantry of the *King's* Regiment from Puerto Principe met with a like reception on the part of the rebels and lost their Captain—MARTINEZ—who was killed. His successor, GIL DE LA MOTA, was wounded shortly after taking command. With the forces united in Tunas it was determined to attack the rebels and thus raise the siege of Tunas. Accordingly a column of all the available forces was formed and an attack made on the rebel breastworks which were carried with point of lance and bayonet amid cries of "*Viva España!*" *The soldiers vieing with each other in the extermination of the rebels*, who sustained a loss of forty killed and a large number wounded; two pieces of cannon, eighteen stand of arms, fifty pounds of powder, six horses, a quantity of ammunition, stores, &c.; the public mail and private correspondence of the rebels, and a large quantity of other stores, which, for lack of transportation, were burned on the spot. After accomplishing these feats of arms, the forces returned to Tunas, where they were received with acclamations of joy and gratitude by the inhabitants.

A portion of the San Quintin Battalion, which has just arrived here, met with various bands of guerrillas, who, from thicket, brake and defile, kept up a dropping, merciless fire upon them; but they, using the bayonet in every instance, always succeeded in routing the rebels, who fled dismayed before the terrible music of the old Castilian war-cry, "*Viva España.*" In the various actions and skirmishes which took place the battalion suffered a loss of two killed and nine wounded, among the latter Capt. URDANIBIA. On the 29th ult. the forces of Col. LONO marched out to attack the rebels, 400 in number, in their strongly-intrenched position at Arroyo de la Palma, where it was expected they would make a desperate resistance. But the commander ordering the attack to be made at the point of the bayonet, the rebels fled in affright, burying themselves in the recesses of the woods as our valiant soldiers took possession of the earthwork. This they destroyed, in spite of the attacks of numerous swarms of bees, which the rebels had turned loose for that express purpose from a number of beehives. Although the insurgents had constructed numerous defences at short intervals on the road, they were all taken possession of by our troops, without resistance on the part of the rebels, owing to the terror with which they were inspired by the first attack. The column returned shortly after to this encampment, which has been further strengthened by the arrival of the Bailen Battalion of riflemen, leaving a company in Manati and another in Gibara.

THE UNIVERSITY REVOLUTIONIZING.

The Havana University is an institution of reputed learning, established with the intention of teaching those who are in search of instruction. For several days past the students were studying hard to qualify themselves for the examination, and in order to fill the places which they expect to occupy in after years with honor and intelligence. The mode of study varies a great deal from that practiced in any other country, and the Havana fashion might be followed advantageously on account of its simplicity, as it consists in the indiscriminate discharging of bundles of fire-crackers within the walls of the University. Some people pretend that this is a political demonstration, and that the students, who, with very few exceptions are strong Republicans, were celebrating the fall of Manzanilla (which, however, up to date, had not fallen,) and other reported triumphs of the revolutionists. Yesterday a guard was placed there to prevent the recurrence of such scenes, but the students paid very little attention to it, and I should not be surprised to learn that these young students will be the first to take up arms against the Spaniards whenever an outbreak takes place in Havana.

BATTLE OF SANTA CRUZ.

The following is the Spanish official account given of the battle at Santa Cruz on the 17th inst. The commander of the troops, in unison with the commanders of the Spanish men-of-war *Huelva*, *Guadalquivir* and *Neptuno*, united a force of about 160 men, including sailors and soldiers, leaving Santa Cruz at 3 A. M. on the 17th inst. to attack Camp Carmanes, about seven miles distant from the town, where the revolutionists, numbering between 400 and 500 men, under the command of AGUILUA, AGIRERO and RECIO, were encamped. The sudden appearance of the troops took the enemy by surprise, but they replied to the fire of the troops. After several discharges the troops attacked with the bayonet; the revolutionists ran away, the troops remaining in possession of the field, capturing 66 horses, 70 stand of arms and ammunition, the rifle, revolvers and sword of AGUILUA, flags, &c. According to report, RECIO was killed during the affray. On the return of the troops they were attacked by another body of revolutionists, who ran away precipitately on receiving the first shot of the advance guard.

PROSPECTS.

It is difficult to say what the prospects of the revolutionists are. The accounts are so meagre, and the City of Havana is so quiet that hardly any opinion can be formed. That the revolutionists have belied the usually accepted belief regarding the valor of Cubans is certain. They have fought valiantly in several encounters, laboring with many disadvantages, and have not given up as soon as the people here were led to expect by the flaming accounts signed and published by the commanders of Spanish troops. VALMAREDA is in Puerto Principe, but whether he will be able to do more than hold and defend the place is a very doubtful affair, and unless he should be able to give the rebels a decided thrashing, his position will be very embarrassing, cut off from his base, and in a country devoid of resources. The cutting of the telegraph between Puerto Principe and Havana, proves that there are many revolutionary sympathizers in that portion of the country, if no body of revolutionists themselves. The number of troops at the disposition of the Government is altogether insufficient to suppress the revolution, and it is a matter of doubt whether the reinforcements now on the way from Spain, and unaccustomed to the climate, will be able to offer any valuable assistance, except by garrisoning the forts in Havana, and allowing those who are acclimated to take the field. The pulse of the island, the

STOCK MARKET,

has felt the pressure, the shares of the Spanish Bank having declined three per cent. Those of the Banco del Commercio, whose capital consists of real estate and negroes, are now at 30 per cent. discount, while the shares of the Savings Bank, which admits no bank notes but only specie as deposits, have gone up six per cent. A further decline may be looked for, as everybody is getting ready for emergencies, trying to realize and send the funds to the United States or Europe. The premium on gold against the notes of the Royal Spanish Bank is one and a half per cent.

RUMORS.

The latest rumors, for whose accuracy I don't vouch, and in fact I don't believe, are that Puerto Principe has been taken by the rebels; that VALMAREDA was severely wounded in a skirmish; that several schooner loads of arms and amunition from the United States for the revolutionists had been safely landed; that 1,000 Americans had already joined the revolutionists, and that 1,000 more were on the way; that several schooners had been captured by Spanish men-of-war; and a number of other equally interesting reports, brought in by the reliable gentleman just from the *insurrectos*.

THE PLANTERS

are in a great hurry to bring in their sugar and grinding has begun on nearly all places, some new sugar having already arrived. The planters are very willing to have no revolution and let matters remain as they are, if they are only allowed to bring their sugar to market. The price of negroes has been seriously affected by the successes in Spain and here, and although working hands are just now in very great demand; the price has declined fully twenty-five per cent. A lot of field hands who were worth $1,200 each four months ago, were sold this week at $900 each. The cession of the island to the United States will reduce even this price; and as this subject is of some importance just now, I shall give you in my next the probable value of the Island of Cuba to the United States.

QUASIMODO.

Affairs at St. Jago de Cuba—Spread of the Insurrection—Latest Active Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Friday, Nov. 20, 1868.

The insurrection in the Eastern Department of the island has now fairly spread. The rebels are in full possession of the most important positions between our town and Manzanillo, Bayamo, Las Funas, Holquin, Jiguani, La Palma Soriana and other strongholds are all governed by the insurgent chiefs ALGUILERA, CESPEDES, MARMOL and others.

Since the Spanish troops retired all communication with the interior has been effectually cut off everywhere by the rebels. No native produce is allowed by them to reach our town, and the consequence is that provisions are becoming very scarce.

A large body of insurgents, who are encamped within two leagues of St. Jago, have threatened to cut off the water from the aqueduct which supplies the town, if our Governor does not immediately surrender.

Shortly after the Government troops returned, a general amnesty was published by our new Governor, Brigadier GARCIA MUNOZ. The allotted period, three days, expires to-morrow, but up to the present moment not one of the rebel party has presented himself.

Our Governor has determined to make another attempt to quell the insurrection, but it is feared that he will be unsuccessful, as the insurrectionary party are now very numerous.

It is calculated that their numbers between St. Jago and Puerto Principe cannot be less than 15,000.

The insurgents are all well armed with American revolver rifles, machetes and pistols, and the greater part of them ride about the country on horses or mules.

About six hundred of them so equipped are on the top of a hill some nine miles distant from this town, and with a good glass, their flag is plainly visible. It consists of a blue stripe below, white stripe above, one corner of the white having a red square with a white star in it.

Four hundred more are encamped within two miles from St. Jago, on the road to Cobre, where they have erected strong barricades and dug trenches to provide against any attack by the Government troops stationed here.

On the 18th a band of them stopped the train as it was on its way to our town from Cristo, and compelled the passengers, who were mostly Cubans, to cry: "*Viva Cuba libre!*"

Great fears are here entertained lest the insurgents should make an attempt on our town; not that it is expected they would meet with any success, but on account of the negro slave population, who would be sure to take advantage of the movement to make an effort to free themselves. This is what is most feared at the present moment, and it has induced numbers of families to leave the island and take refuge in Jamaica.

The negroes are under the impression that the insurrection is being wholly and solely carried on to secure their liberty. But they are grievously mistaken; one of the chief motives for the rise being to keep them in bondage, lest the new Spanish Government should stand between them and their masters, and in this wise ruin the country. Were it not for this black impediment, the present insurrection would be easily decided by the Cubans themselves, who, in town as well as country, would rise with one accord, and endeavor to shake off the heavy yoke by which they have been so long burdened; though it is feared that, without the intervention of a foreign Power, they would never be able to govern themselves.

It was reported yesterday that VALMASEDA, the new Governor of Manzanillo, had had an interview with the rebel chiefs at their headquarters in Bayamo, and that both sides had mutually agreed to suspend operations until news had been received from Spain.

It is expected that before the end of next month Cuba will be visited by her new Captain-General, DULCE, and that then matters will be satisfactorily arranged.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Proposed Sale of the Battery Grounds—Lecture from Dr. Atkinson, of Oregon, on the Settlement and Resources of the Northwest Coast.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, at their rooms, corner of Cedar and William streets, for the transaction of general business, and to hear an address from Dr. ATKINSON, of Oregon, on "The Settlement and Resources of the Northwest Coast." After the President, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., had taken the chair, the Secretary read the minutes, which were adopted.

PROF. HOUGH'S BAROMETER.

Mr. E. E. HOWE presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the self-registering barometer, an invention of Prof. HOUGH, of the Dudley Observatory, now the property of this Chamber, be presented to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, as a contribution to the Meteorological Department, and the same is hereby tendered for their acceptance.

In introducing the motion, Mr. HOWE remarked, as the instrument required peculiar care, its management would be more properly attended to at the Central Park than at the Chamber of Commerce. Adopted.

THE BATTERY GROUNDS.

Mr. OPDYKE presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Chamber has been informed that preliminary negotiations are now pending for the sale and purchase of the Battery grounds for Custom-house and other purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That this subject be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Chamber the propriety and expediency of such sale and purchase.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary submitted a communication from the Street Commissioners, stating that the canals would be closed on the 27th inst. Also a letter from the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, mentioning that, after their consultation with planters and others, it was deemed advisable to have the tare on hogsheads of New-Orleans sugar at 12 per cent.

These communications were ordered to be filed.

ADDRESS OF DR. ATKINSON.

Dr. ATKINSON in opening his address, thanked the members of the Chamber of Commerce for their attendance to hear his remarks at an hour when business, perhaps, should call them away. He said there were many reasons why we had a right to the possession of Oregon, which was for many years our only possession on the Pacific coast. We were the discoverers of its principal river, and it was held good that the discovery of a river gave the discoverers possession of the lands bordering it. We had also a right of possession by Spain in 1819, when we took all her possessions. So we had a double right, as stated by Mr. WEBSTER, any one of which was sufficient to give us Oregon. A possession by right, however, was somewhat different to a possession in fact. They were aware that that region of country was a long time a *terra incognita* to most of the business world, and that the fur-trade Companies were among the first to establish a permanent footing there; the Northwest Company, having its headquarters in Montreal, and the Hudson's Bay Company, having its headquarters in London. There were other companies who followed them, but not with such success, though the Southwest and Pacific Companies profited much by their trading. Finally, the Hudson's Bay Company not only encroached upon the Northwest fur companies' posts, and that of Mr. ASTOR also, but gained the practical possession. The Hudson's Bay Company laid a claim to Oregon, which was maintained at the time the final ownership of the territory was settled. The Indian missionary power was the next which exercised its influence in the regions. It is not many years ago when bands of Indians gathered together and asked for the white man's God. Dr. WHITTIMORE, one of the American missionaries from our own State, resided among them. He was not only a faithful missionary and zealous Christian, but he was also a skillful physician and a very intelligent man. He saw there were grand motives for having possession and emigration. He had traversed the country in company of learned botanists and mineralogists. It had been said that Americans could never take their families and personal property over the Columbia River. At the same time efforts were being made to settle the country from the banks of the Red River. One or two British reviews declared the Americans could not even cross over that river. But although that was the complaint, in 1841 the first emigration took place, and settlements began to increase along its coast. In 1842, or probably at the beginning of 1843, Dr. WHITTIMORE wrote: "We must have emigration or lose the entire country." Dining with a gentleman before leaving the country he heard some one saying that the Americans might whistle, for they could never populate the territories. Dr. WHITTIMORE then rode twenty-five miles to his wife, bidding her farewell for a while, as he intended to introduce American families before the following Winter. It was then Autumn. At that time there were many American people in the country, but their aggregate number was less than the employes of the Hudson Bay Company. The Doctor gave his wife in charge of a Methodist clergyman, took a quantity of provisions, wrapped himself in his buffalo robe and started on his mission across the mountains, and reached the Missouri on the last day of February. He found some gentlemen there who desired to reach the Pacific coast, if it were found practicable. He assured them he could take them to the Columbia River and held a communication with Mr. WEBSTER and Sir GEO. SIMPSON with that view. The spirits of Dr. WHITTIMORE were not damped by the intelligence that it was the intention of Government to trade Oregon for some fishery stations at Newfoundland. He said he hoped they would not do so, for that he could bring the tide of emigration there, and was considering the subject then. It was resolved on this account to not exchange the territory until Dr. WHITTIMORE had experimented. He ultimately took one thousand families, with their wagons and effects along with him, and after several weeks' marching they arrived at the Columbia River. He was absent for a while, when some persons told the followers they could not cross. Their consternation was indescribable, for the inclemency of the season prevented their return. On his return, in reply to their interrogations, he said, "I've led you to this river and I'll take you across it." Fortunately he met with a company of Indians with which was Dr. SPALDING. The Indians said they knew the route, and prevailed on Dr. WHITTIMORE to change his route for a shorter one. They arrived safely over to the valleys and settled down, selecting for their Governor Mr. ABERNATHEY, and lived under an American form of government. Dr. WHITTIMORE left them for his missionary work and lived as previously, diffusing knowledge and spiritual consolation among his people, until a band of Indians, let loose as dogs from the leash, murdered him and wife and twenty Americans. It was strange that none of the employes of the fur companies were harmed. After this there was a bloody Indian war, conducted on the part of the settlers by Gov. ABERNATHEY. The auditory were aware there had been sporadic efforts made in California by Mr. FREMONT and Mr. STOCKTON; but after the settlement of the Mexican war we purchased California, and having settled on the purchase, with our flag over it, then it was in 1838 that God uncovered the gold at the very sands where the Vendées took their water and found strange malleable substances, now supposed to be gold. God saved that coast for us until we got possession of Oregon and California. Gold comes to us from California at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, on an average. God gave us these millions annually so that our credit might be assured and sustained in our billions of gold. [Applause.] God has given us that coast not only for the preservation of the nation in its struggles, but for an assurance of its future greatness. We have had the signs of it all along, that we are able to pay off all that we have ever issued. We can pay off all that we promised to the very letter of the law. [Renewed applause.] This assurance has been impressed upon us by events; for we have a political possession in the hearts of the men there along the coast of California, who were drawn from all the parts of the world. People became Americanized as soon as any other people of our nation. There had never been, along the coast, an idea of separation from us; there is no more an idea with the people of the Pacific coast to separate, any more than there is an idea of the State of New-York separating from the American nation. We have therefore gained possession not only actually, but politically. We have gained possession largely, too, of commerce. The lecturer then went on to speak of the resources of the Northwest coast. There were 1,400,000 square miles upon it, along the Archipelago. The climate had much to do with the character of the inhabitants and the resources of the country. Gen. STEVENS stated that the temperature grows higher as we proceed westward, and that the Indians kept their horses even above twenty-nine degrees during the Winter. In looking at the map we observe that the Pacific Ocean is about 10,000 miles wide, and that forty-five degrees of latitude is always like a furnace, drawing up the air and water. There was, in fact, an ocean above us, put in motion by the revolution of the earth. As the trade winds made their way to the equator, so the torrids make their way to the poles. A steady current of air is striking the equator toward the North, and a current of water in like manner strikes into the Gulf of Mexico. The temperature of the Pacific might be called mild. At Oregon, where the lecturer resided, he found grass in his garden all year. Some Winters he observed very little snow. The resources of the country were much like those of Europe. Some of the trees are from 100 to 300 feet high. The forests in the valleys of Washington and Vancouver's Island are magnificent. The grass of Oregon is preferred to that of Nevada, and the atmosphere which produces the great growth of timber is likewise beneficial to the cereals. The best wood on the continent is exported from California and Oregon, and all the inhabitants desire is a good market. The lecturer then spoke of the development of the country. The railroads to which Government have granted lands do not conflict with each other. The north route takes 900 miles away from the previous route to China. Prof. WHITNEY recently told him that if a line were drawn directly from Panama to China it would also pass over Oregon and Alaska. This latter country is rich with timber, gold, furs, copper, and the whale fisheries abound on the coast, and it is worth five times more than we ever gave for it. [Applause.]

On the motion of Mr. CONKLING, a vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, and he was requested to furnish a copy of his lecture in full to the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ERIE WAR.

Judge Sutherland Washes his Hands Out of the Imbroglio.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 3.

Before Judge Sutherland.

August Belmont et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company.—Pursuant to an order of adjournment, as fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, this case came up yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge SUTHERLAND, on an application for an order to show cause why Judge Cardozo's orders, adverse to the plaintiffs, should not be vacated or modified.

The Court was quite crowded with the legal luminaries who have engaged on either side, and whose names have already been published in that relation.

Mr. A. C. Brown (of counsel for the plaintiffs) in opening the proceedings, said that his side had yesterday been restrained from proceeding with the argument by the order issued by Judge Cardozo; and so far as he and his associates could learn, that order had not been since discharged. They were, therefore, now in the same predicament as on the previous day, and would, therefore, suggest a further adjournment to the same hour to-morrow, (this day.)

Judge Sutherland asked to see the orders made by Judge Cardozo. After casually glancing over them he said:

JUDGE SUTHERLAND'S REMARKS.

My term in Chambers will expire on Saturday, and I may say that I do not think there is any use in postponing this matter from time to time. It is better to say now what I intend to say in relation to this case. I have not the least doubt that I was fully justified, under the circumstances, in granting these two orders. I believe there were two, which were returnable yesterday. Now, if I should go into a history of the steps and proceedings which have been taken and instituted, and the orders made to prevent my hearing the motion initiated by my order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed in the case of Belmont and another against the Erie Railroad Company—it might be considered as an argument addressed to the public, and perhaps ought to be considered here as improper and out of place. The counsel on both sides are aware of all these steps. Now I think it would be out of place to give that history for that reason, and it would not be pertinent to the suggestion with regard to this motion now before me. But I will say this, which probably is pertinent to the disposition I am about to make of the case. I was, as I have remarked before, fully justified in granting these orders. The counsel on both sides know the circumstances under which they were granted. They know the rules, regulations and programme for the ordinary, customary and usual assignments of the judicial duties in this district, which were fixed under the provisions of the code made more than one year ago. And they know it was assigned as my duty, by my associates, to preside in Chambers. The Judge then read an extract from the rules, setting out the duties of the Judge in Chambers—to hear, among other things, all motions other than enumerated motions, and continued: My associates have assigned me to that duty from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in December, 1868. The application to me for orders in the Belmont suit, for an injunction, an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, were made to me during my term in Chambers—on the 16th of this month, I believe, while I was holding this Court. But these facts are familiar to the bar, and to the suitors who have any concern in this Court; all know of the programme here assigning the duties of the Justices. The duties are distributed in terms by the printed paper which I hold in my hand, and which is a regulation adopted by the Judges. One of these paragraphs reads: "All applications for orders and business at Chambers must be made to the Judge assigned to occupy the bench of that Court." The application in the case of Belmont and another against the Erie Railway Company was made to me while holding Chambers here. The papers were very voluminous upon which the application was made. I carefully and laboriously examined them—both where the application was made for an injunction, and for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. I made the order returnable on the 23d inst.; the application was made to me on the 16th inst. I heard the motions, and decided them both, and I should again repeat, it is unnecessary to state the history of the proceedings since then or prior to that time, to prevent me hearing the motions or making the appointment of receiver, or of the orders made since to render the order of mine appointing a receiver ineffectual. I shall assume that the counsel and all other parties interested are sufficiently aware of the facts to perceive that I was justified in making these orders returnable yesterday. Now I think the two orders—I have not seen the orders until this moment—granted by my associate—

Judge Pierrepont (of Counsel for defendants): Your Honor by referring to Judge Cardozo's order, will perceive it is not returnable at Chambers at all, but at Special Term.

Judge Sutherland—I understand that there were no papers served with my associate's order; that it was simply an order of Judge Cardozo without any papers. I think I have no reason to doubt that had these motions been brought on yesterday before me—if the counsel who were opposed to the procurement of these orders had come before me without going before Judge Cardozo, or without answering to that hearing of this matter, I think, though I certainly should not have done it without reflection—I think I should have been justified in disregarding the order of my associate, or vacating it, upon their application or of my own motion. But that is not the question now, and it is unnecessary to pass upon it. I understand this order was served early in the day; it must have been. It is dated the 2d December, and made returnable at 11 o'clock. The two orders before me were returnable at 11 o'clock; and I understand the counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit of Belmont and another against the Erie Railway Company went before Judge Cardozo and argued there the question of the regularity of this order, the question of his power to issue it, and of the propriety of issuing it and submitted the points to him for his decision. Now, I ought not to have said anything that I have said unless it is pertinent to what I now say. My own opinion is that the counsel for the plaintiffs, by going before my associate and arguing the question, have compromised their rights, so that they cannot make this motion before me, and compromised my powers so that I cannot of my own motion vacate this order—so that I cannot vacate it at all. So what I will do in relation to the motions made returnable before me yesterday is, I think, that they stand over, or remain on the calendar awaiting Judge Cardozo's decision. I say this because I have no doubt about it, that I am just as free to protect Judge Cardozo in his rights as I am to protect myself in my rights. But my own opinion is, that the counsel, by arguing the question before him, have submitted the question to his jurisdiction, and I shall protect him in his right to hear the motion initiated before me.

Mr. Brown said that it had been intimated that Judge Cardozo would render a decision during the day, and he hoped, therefore, that his Honor (Judge Sutherland) would make such an order as would leave it open to his (the speaker's) side to again come before the Court. If the adjournment were made to next day it would relieve the case of much embarrassment.

Judge Sutherland—I think it is such a case as will take Judge Cardozo some time to decide. Judge Cardozo succeeds me in Chambers on Monday, and by letting this case stand over, then both motions could be brought before him.

Mr. Brown—But suppose Judge Cardozo decides in our favor, we would be shut out from proceeding with our motion before your honor.

Judge Pierrepont—If your Honor will look at the order of Judge Cardozo you will observe that it was made returnable an hour before your Honor's order was returnable. What could we (counsel) do but either submit to an order by default or strive to prevent its issuance?

Judge Sutherland—I am far from making any charge against Counsel.

After some further discussion, an adjournment was agreed to, *nem. con.*, to 10:30 o'clock this A. M.

SKATING.

Opening of the Season—Skaters Make their First Appearance.

The skating season of 1868 and 1869 may be said to have been inaugurated yesterday, for on several of the ponds adjoining the Central Park skating was to be had by those venturesome enough to risk a ducking by breaking in, and we saw several enjoying the smooth ice surface of a sheltered piece of water on Sixtieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, the ice being thick enough to bear a dozen or so of skaters. We visited the Park ponds and found the workmen busily engaged in erecting the necessary buildings preparatory to the opening of the ponds for skating, and were gratified to find a clear glittering surface of ice unbroken by an opening on the Fifty-ninth-street pond, near the Park entrance. On the other ponds, too, except in places exposed to the high winds, a good surface has been formed, and a few more such cold nights as we have had lately will have covered the ponds with ice sufficiently thick and strong to admit of the ball's being put up and skating inaugurated.

At the new Empire Skating Rink, on Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, manager MACMILLAN is busy supervising the arrangements for opening the rink, and a good surface of ice, we noticed, had formed on the shallow lake of water enclosed by the mammoth archway roofing of the rink. This building is 350 feet in length by 170 in width, and is the largest building devoted to skating purposes on the American continent. The heighth of the building is over seventy feet, and the view from the entrance way is really a fine one, and, when the building is lighted up and crowded, the scene presented will be picturesque in the extreme. The dressing rooms, parlors, refreshment saloon, &c., are heated by steam, and are very commodious. The lighting apparatus includes over 600 jets of gas, and the illumination of the building, with the reflection from the ice, will make the interior at night as light as day. In fact, this noble rink will be the most complete skating resort we have, and will be the fashionable place of meeting of the admirers of the sport this Winter beyond a doubt.

In Brooklyn the popular and well-regulated Capitoline Pond has a fine surface of ice on it, and the proprietors fully expect to have skating there by to-morrow. The arrangements for the season will include many of the attractions now considered as indispensable for skating ponds. The free Prospect Park grounds, too, are covered with ice, but some days will elapse before the ice is strong enough to bear a crowd.

NAVY-YARD FRAUD.

Flight of a Defaulter with $12,000—Result of Gambling.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard is a prolific source of frauds and defalcations, and another has just been added to the number. In this case the offender is respectably connected; had, up to the present time, a home possessing all the charms and comforts which a young man might reasonably desire, but its influence was too small to retain him in the straight line of probity. There also he had a respectable situation, one in which he was intrusted with large amounts of money, but the confidence he thus enjoyed was frittered away before the degrading influence of the gambling table. Mr. R. D. BOGERT, a resident of the City of Brooklyn, was Paymaster's clerk on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*, lying off the Navy-yard. On Tuesday it appears that he, having access to the safe of the Paymaster, abstracted from it the sum of $12,000. Since that time neither Mr. BOGERT nor the money have been seen. These are the facts of the robbery. It may be that the cause of the transaction was directly traceable to the habit of gambling. A gentleman who knows young BOGERT well, believes that he has been engaged in gambling operations for at least a year past, and has no doubt whatever that the robbery was prompted by the increasing demands of that insatiable vortex—the gambling-house. Less than a year ago the gentleman alluded to met BOGERT in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and had some conversation with him, when he (BOGERT) inquired of his friend whether he had ever been in "a gambling hell." The reply was in the negative. BOGERT thereupon said a few nights previous to that time he had been in a gambling-house in New-York City, and named whom he had met there. The friend to whom this saddening communication was made, believes that BOGERT has been engaged in gambling ever since. BOGERT is 26 years old, is of low stature, wears spectacles, has sandy hair, small hands, small feet and dresses neatly. Of course the Police are on the alert for him, and, unless he left for Europe in the Cunard steamer, or the *Arizona* for Aspinwall, on Wednesday, he must soon be captured. BOGERT, it appears, was paymaster in the flotilla of the James during the war. He served on the *Commodore Barney* and other vessels. He is married.

THE KENNEDY-FLYNN AFFAIR.

Habeas Corpus to Release Superintendent Kennedy.

Judge SUTHERLAND, sitting at Supreme Court, Chambers, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, yesterday, directing the Sheriff to produce in Court the body of Superintendent KENNEDY, who was arrested on Wednesday by order of Coroner FLYNN, charged with having unlawfully seized and conveyed to Police Headquarters the property of MARY GATEWOOD, who committed suicide on Tuesday last, at No. 44 Washington-square, as already published in the TIMES. The arrest of Mr. KENNEDY was made by the Sheriff on the order of Coroner FLYNN, for the reason, as stated by him, that, according to the statute, it is made the duty of the Coroner to take charge of all the goods and effects of persons dying by violent means.

The Police authorities insist that the goods in question were stolen—the deceased woman having been accused of theft but a short time prior to her death. Mr. KENNEDY, we may remark, was taken by the Sheriff to the Coroner's office on Wednesday, and paroled until this morning.

Coroner FLYNN appeared in person before the Court and asked that a delay be granted to enable him to employ counsel. He said he had no personal feeling in the matter, but he desired to test the rights of the Police and himself in matters of this nature. He was determined to make it a test case.

Judge SUTHERLAND said if there was any possible chance of the Coroner's success in this proceeding he would give him an opportunity, but the Coroner had entirely mistaken his remedy. There was nothing before him (the Judge) to warrant a criminal arrest. Very probably the Coroner had some rights which he could enforce in a civil action.

Mr. VANDERPOEL appeared for Mr. KENNEDY, and explained that there were different statutes giving the custody of property, such as is now in question. One statute gave it to the Coroner, and another statute gave it to the Police.

After some further unimportant remarks the Court directed that Mr. KENNEDY be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A remonstrance was received against the paving of State-street with wooden pavement. It was referred.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Harlem Railroad Company to commence forthwith the erection of iron bridges over the cut in Fourth-avenue, at Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first and Eighty-fifth streets.

A resolution to pay the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen $1,000 each was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Saturday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board had a very brief session yesterday.

A resolution from the other Board to permit the placing of a public bath at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street, East River, was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted to pay JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk of the Common Council, $1,000 for extra services.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Twenty-first Ward Shooting Affray—Further Evidence Obtained.

Coroner FLYNN proceeded further yesterday in the case of PATRICK J. KELLY, the man who was shot on Tuesday in Thirty-sixth-street, and obtained the following further evidence:

Wm. Breakell, an officer in the Twenty-first Precinct Police, testified: I reside at No. 36 West Twenty-seventh-street, and was detailed for duty at the polling place of the ninth election district of the Twenty-First Ward on the day of election; between half-past one and two o'clock my attention was drawn to a crowd of men running up Second-avenue on the opposite side of the street; the crowd turned the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and went in the direction of the river; I started after the crowd to ascertain the purpose of the party, and when I reached half way down the block, I met a portion of the crowd returning: supposing it was a false alarm of some kind, created for the purpose of withdrawing the Police from the poll, I was on the point of returning, when I met Sheriff O'Brien whom I recognized, and asked him if he knew the cause of the excitement; he told me he thought there was nothing the matter that he knew of; I proceeded further down from Thirty-sixth-street and saw a second party of men, and endeavored to ascertain if any one was hurt; I recognized Dan Noble among them, as well as his brother John, from whom I learned that there had been a fight further down the street; as I passed through the crowd I found the wounded man Kelly lying on his face upon the pavement; I and another officer picked him up, and he told us that he had been shot in the side; on the way to the hospital he said a tall man with a black hat and snuff-colored coat had shot him, but he didn't know his name.

The case was then adjourned.

The Larkin Murder—Application for a Habeas Corpus to Release the Prisoners.

An application was made before Judge SUTHERLAND, by Counsellor W. F. HOWE, who, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, asked for the discharge from the Tombs of HUGH CAMPBELL, JOHN BERGIN and ANN HYNES, who were committed on the verdict of a Coroner's Jury for having caused the death of LARKIN, in Canal-street, a few days ago. The Court directed that the case stand over to Monday next, at 10 A. M., and meantime that the prisoners be remanded to the Tombs.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

DOMESTIC PILFERING.

MARIA BLANCHARD, being a boarder at No. 24 Sixth-avenue, counted $79 in the presence of ELIZABETH COUGHLIN, a domestic employed in the house, and, after placing the money in an unlocked box on the bureau, went out leaving ELIZABETH in the room. When she returned the girl was gone, and upon again counting the money but $55 were found remaining in the box. ELIZABETH was, therefore, arrested by Detective MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR TRAPPED.

Mrs. MARY YETMAN occupies a front room on the first floor of No. 62 Cannon-street, and Wednesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, being in the basement, thought she heard footsteps in the room overhead. As she had left the room securely locked she was somewhat astonished at the circumstance, and sent her daughter up-stairs to see who was there. A scream from the latter attracted her, and rushing up herself found her daughter confronted with a burglar, who had entered the room by means of false keys, and had already broken open a trunk in his search for valuables. Officer FAGAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, answering the alarm, took the intruder into custody. He gave the name of WILLIAM J. AUSTIN, and was committed for examination.

FALSE PRETENCE.

CHARLES HELMBOLD, No 2 North William-street, having advertised in a German paper that he had a package sent from Leipsic, Germany, for ROBERT PLATZ, one ROBERT WEIBER presented himself as the person for whom the package was intended, and received it upon signing a receipt for it in the name of PLATZ. The fraud being discovered WIEBER was arrested and committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of a still-born infant, which had been picked up in Greenwich-street....The same Coroner held an inquest over the remains of a male infant that had been found in the alley-way of No. 34½ Ridge-street.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 16 Roosevelt-street, over the body of CATHARINE ANN McCARTHY, aged 2 years, who died in consequence of scalds sustained on the 1st inst. by falling into a boiler of hot water. The servant had taken the boiler off the stove and placed it in the hallway, while she wiped up some water that had been spilled on the floor. The deceased then stumbled over the boiler and fell in. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.... SUSAN McSHANE, aged 62, and a native of Ireland, was found dead in her room, yesterday morning, at No. 176 Mulberry-street, death having resulted, as is supposed, from excessive intemperance. Coroner FLYNN will hold the necessary inquest....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of an infant that was found in Christie-street, having died from exposure....A woman of abandoned character, only known as JOHANNA, was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 64 Greenwich-street, near Rector-street. Coroner ROLLINS was duly notified to hold an inquest. ....Coroner FLYNN was yesterday notified of the death of THOMAS CAHILL, the man who, several days ago, reported to the Twentieth Precinct Police that he had been robbed near the Weehawken Ferry by a gang of ruffians, who had also cut his throat. The supposed victim died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and the general belief is that he inflicted the wound himself. An inquest will be held to-day.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.—Yesterday morning the Girls' Grammar School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, held a celebration in its primary department. At least nine hundred children were present, who sang and performed a number of exercises, much to the satisfaction of the Trustees and visitors upon the platform. Among the volunteers toward the entertainment of the children was the youthful and pretty prima donna of the Theatre Comique, Miss SUSAN GALTON, who sang "Home, Sweet Home," and "Comin' thro' the Rye," to the great delight and loud applause of her audience. She was accompanied upon the piano by her mother, Mrs. PYNE GALTON. The Theatre Comique, as is well known, is the realm of the noted "Capt. Jinks." Mr. B. C. WANDELL, one of the Trustees, addressed the children briefly.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board met yesterday at 1 P. M., Mr. LINCOLN presiding. The attorney of the Board was directed to commence suits in thirty-two cases for violation of the Tenement-house law. The Sanitary Superintendent reported adversely upon the application of the manure dealers for permits to dump manure at certain points within the City limits, and the Board adopted the report. The Board granted two permits for erecting slaughter-houses in East Forty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, to JULIUS STRAUSS & Co. The Sanitary Superintendent was ordered, by resolution, to examine into the business of shell burning in this City and report at the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the above Association, held Dec. 3, under its new incorporation as a scientific body, Rev. Dr. S. IRENAEUS PRIME was appointed President, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM having resigned. J. DISTURNELL was appointed General Secretary, and C. Y. WEMPLE Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft new by-laws for its government and complete organization. Papers will be read and lectures delivered during the present Winter months at their Rooms over the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Dr. J. F. BOYNTON, whose lectures in the large Metropolitan (Lafarge) Hall, and the Cooper Institute, some ten or twelve years since, excited such a *furore* of enthusiasm, and had to be repeated again and again to accommodate the vast crowds who desired to hear them, has been engaged by the Trustees of the Cooper Union to repeat his course in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing to-morrow evening—tickets being furnished gratis on application at the Cooper Union and other places.

FRUIT-GROWERS' MEETING.—This meeting convened yesterday at the usual hour, 1:30 o'clock. Mr. WILLIAMS read a paper from a Southerner, 200 miles south of Savannah, in which a brief account was given of the agricultural resources of that locality. Mr. BRUIN then introduced the subject of the cultivation of asparagus, by reading a brief paper on that subject. He felt confident that an asparagus bed will not deteriorate if properly cultivated, for 100 successive seasons.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Metropolitan Board of Excise met at Police Headquarters yesterday, Dr. STONE in the chair. Sixty-two new licenses were granted and three revoked—after which the Board adjourned.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—Prof. ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, will deliver the second lecture of the course of Scientific Lectures before the American Institute, at Steinway Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, on the "Telescope and its Revelations."

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—City Chamberlain SWEENEY, yesterday, paid over to the Comptroller $9,672 06, being interest received on deposits of public money during November. The whole amount paid in by Mr. SWEENY up to this date is $99,060 72.

THE CITY CANVASS.—The Board of City Canvassers met at noon yesterday and canvassed the returns from several wards. At 3 P. M. they adjourned to to-day.

MINOR ITEMS.—A slight fire occurred yesterday in the cabinet manufactory of POTTER & STYMUS, at No. 172 Mercer-street. Damage $150; fully insured....MARY DUGAN, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, at No. 454 Hudson-street, attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a table knife. The wound is not considered dangerous. She was taken to Bellevue....WM. BROWN, of No. 183 Henry-street, sustained serious injuries yesterday by being hit by a cylinder head on board the steamer *Monterey*, at Pier No. 46 North River. He was sent to Bellevue....**Frederick Schaff** had a hand caught in the machinery of the maccaroni factory in Avenue A and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Capture of an Iron Merchant.—**Michael Knowles**, a gentleman who deals as much and as heavily as possible in other people's property, was caught on Wednesday evening, in a boat, near **Wetmore**'s iron yard, at the foot of Adams-street, having a quantity of pig iron in the bottom of the boat. The iron had been taken from a lighter lying at the wharf. Another man, understood to be **Timothy O'Toole**, was with **Michael** in the boat, but he escaped. **Hans Johnson**, the private watchman of the iron yard, caused the arrest. Capt. **Jacobs**, of the Forty-second Precinct, is looking after **O'Toole**. **Knowles** will be examined to-morrow.

The Perambulators Again.—The two expert gentlemen who travel with the butcher's cart and pick up tubs of butter, bags of flour, pieces of cloth, hogsheads of sugar, and groceries generally, yesterday stopped in front of the store of **John Harrison & Brother**, corner of Washington-avenue and Pacific-street, picked up five boxes of tea of the value of $100, put them in the wagon and departed.

Launch of the Minnahanock.—The new steamboat *Minnahanock*, belonging to the New-York Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was launched from the yard of C. & R. **Poillon**, foot of Bridge-street, yesterday. The name of this new boat is modeled after that found in the old deed of Blackwell's Island. It will cost, when completed, $40,000.

A New Union Ferry-boat.—The Union Ferry Company are about to add another magnificent boat to their line—the *Mineola*. This boat will be five feet longer, and two feet wider than the largest of the boats now running. It will soon be put on the ferry.

Bad Weight.—**George Molineaux**, farmer, and **Eliphalet Moore**, weighmaster, charged with conspiring to defraud **Edward Freel** out of 925 lbs. of hay, or its value, were yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The New Sub-Precinct.—The new Sub-station of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police has opened for business. Sergt. **James M. Ashton** is in immediate charge. A part of the force will be mounted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Silk Robberies at Paterson.—For some time past large quantities of silk were found to be missing from **Greppo**'s silk dyeing establishment in Paterson, and an investigation into the matter by the proprietor led him to believe that the robberies were perpetrated by an organized band, employed in the establishment, who disposed of the property to parties in New-York. Officers **Simonton** and **Morrison** got charge of the matter, and placed a watch on the suspected parties. On Sunday they observed a man having a bundle enter the train at the Paterson Depot, having a ticket for New-York. The bundle was given in charge to the baggage-master, but the detectives believing that there was some contraband property therein, took the liberty of opening and examining the parcel. The examination confirmed their suspicions, and on the arrival of the train at Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, the stolen property and its owner were taken into custody and sent back in charge to Paterson. The prisoner gave his name as **Joseph Maully**, stated he worked in **Dale**'s mill, Paterson, and received the silk from two of Mr. **Greppo**'s dyers whose names were **Thaul** and **Halmante**. The two men were arrested and committed for trial. The bundle contained $1,000 worth of silk, and was given to Mr. **Greppo**. From further information received in reference to the matter, the officers considered it necessary to take into custody **Wm. Offner**, residing in Hudson City, who is supposed to have been a receiver of a large share of the stolen silk. He was arrested early yesterday morning and taken to Paterson, where he admitted having received a considerable quantity of silk from the men already in custody; also, that he had made an appointment to meet **Maully** and purchase from him the silk already seized. **Offner** was discharged on giving $1,000 bail to appear before the Passaic County Grand Jury. So many and large have been the robberies from silk establishments in Paterson, that the proprietors always make an allowance of one-tenth as the probable amount of thefts committed by employes.

Large Fire at Irvington.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in **Belcher Bros. & Co.**'s rule and skate factory, at Irvington, and, owing to there being no fire department or other adequate means for extinguishing the flames, the fire spread to such an extent that soon the entire building—a three-story brick one—and its contents were totally destroyed. The building, which was located near Belcher's Pond, contained valuable material and a large amount of made-up work. The loss, it is estimated, will be about $30,000, upon which there was an insurance of about $15,000 in the Merchants' and Firemen's Insurance Companies of Newark, and in several companies in New-York. The fire originated in the third story, from what cause is not definitely known, but it is supposed from spontaneous combustion of some cotton. Over twenty mechanics are thrown out of employment.

Fatal Burning Accident.—Coroner **White**, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of **Catherine Smith**, child of **James Smith**, residing at No. 132 Court-street. From the evidence given it appeared that the child and another were playing with matches in a back room of their house. One of the matches got lighted, and communicated with the child's clothing, setting it in a blaze. The mother went to the rescue, and in her endeavors to stop the flames, her clothing, too, caught fire; but a neighboring woman, who had just opportunely come in, having thrown a pail of water on Mrs. **Smith**, her clothing was but slightly burned, and her injuries were not severe. The child died shortly afterward. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Ejected.—A "lone widow" named **Gleeson**, who keeps a liquor saloon at the corner of Prospect and South First-streets, Jersey City, was annoyed on Wednesday night by a rough-looking customer, who declared his intention of sleeping in the house all night. This she would not permit, and a few neighbors having come in, they very summarily ejected the intruder. In retaliation he hurled a plentiful supply of stones through the shop window, breaking a large number of whisky bottles and other articles. He was arrested by Officer **Purcell**, who took him to the Station-house, where he gave his name as **Wm. Foley**, and stated he served four years in the rebel army. He was committed to jail for thirty days.

A Bad Venture.—Messrs. **Warner & Volk**, hat manufacturers, in River-street, Newark, recently discovered that some of their stock in trade was disappearing in an unaccountable manner, and, consequently, set to work to unravel the mystery. About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, as one of the employes named **Mathias Smith** was leaving the factory, Mr. **Volk** seized hold of him, and found four hats concealed on his person, and subsequently Detective **Fischer** found forty-six more hats at **Smith**'s house, No. 32 Grand-street. He acknowledged his guilt, and is held for trial.

Hudson City Arrests.—There were 66 arrests in Hudson City during the month of November. Of these 22 were taken into custody for drunkenness and offences connected therewith; robbery, 1; assault, 2; breach of city ordinance, 10; burglary, 7; disorderly, 14; vagrancy, 4; and suspicion of crime, 6. Of the prisoners, 24 were Americans, 20 Irishmen, 16 Germans, 3 Englishmen, and the remainder of other nationalities.

Inquest.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the boy **Owen Wood**, who was run over by a wagon and killed, at Newark, on Tuesday, rendered a verdict of accidental death. They also exonerated from blame **Michael Moehler**'s son, who was driving at the time the accident occurred.

News in Brief.—A committee of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders will meet at the County Court-house on Saturday next, to consider the question of consolidation of the various cities of the county into one municipality....A man named **Wm. Obner** died suddenly in Jersey City yesterday of congestion of the brain, superinduced by drink....A Bergen Police officer named **Farrell** has been suspended by the Mayor on sixteen charges preferred against him by Alderman **Bowers**, for insubordination and neglect of duty. ....The young man, **Louis Smith**, sent for trial on a charge of having stolen gold from his employers, **Warren & Spadone**, Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, has admitted having committed similar thefts on three occasions only. The firm say that there is no deficiency in their bullion more than would be reasonable from the large amount of gold used in their business....A Jersey City ferry-boat struck against the bridge, yesterday, at the New-York side, with unusual violence. Several persons were upset, and a lady was carried away fainting....A carpenter named **John Switcher** fell, yesterday, from the first-story window of the Hudson County Court-house, and broke hi

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Peckham and Mullin, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
218—People ex rel. Doty vs. Jones.
219—Ryder vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
221—Everett vs. Meach et al.
222—Preneau vs. Whitlock, et al.
224—The Mayor, &c., vs. Beebe et al.
226—Palmer vs. O'Brien et al.
228—Scott vs. Central R. R. and Banking Co.
229—Camp et al. vs. Norton et al.
230—Meeklem et al. vs. Farmers' L. and T. Co.
231—Smith vs. Lee.

Nos.
232—Atkins et al. vs. Elwell et al.
233—Ratsburn et al. vs. Leland et al.
234—Leland et al. vs. Rathburn et al.
235—Foley vs. Hoyt et al.
237—Crooker, admr., vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
239—Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.
240—Wray vs. Rhinelander, Exr., &c.
241—Mott et al. vs. Carpenter.
242—Stouvenel, &c., vs. Butler et al.
243—Ballentine et al. vs. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Short Causes.

Nos.
4429—Pratt vs. Fidelity Insurance Company.
4969—Wheeler et al. vs. Yeah.
5267—Hewes et al. vs. Bernett et al.
5289—Starbuck vs. Durand et al.
5297—National City Bank vs. Doherty.
5337—Van Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
5427—Forbes et al. vs. McGrath et al.
5621—Townsend et al. vs Lavellette.
5633—Claflin vs. Yauch.
2465—Hill vs. Am. Mex. Silver Mining Co.
2467—Willard vs. Same.
3305—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
5367—Pond et al. vs. Tilton.
3689—Lyon vs. Chase.
3787—Gans et al. vs. Kaufman.
5649—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whitney et al.
5655—Rodman vs. Johnson et al.
5681—Wilcox vs. O'Bolhm et al.
5693—Tweddle et al. vs. Schafer.
5791—Wheelwright et al. vs. Keller.
5803—Tremper et al. vs. Murray et al.
5819—Coggswell vs. N. Y. Cons. Silver Mining Co.
5823—Thomas vs. Ballard.
5829—Ocean National Bank vs. Bayne et al.

Nos.
5843—Pattison vs. Hurd.
5865—Parsons vs. Salen et al.
5873—Une vs. Schlessinger.
5881—Boyle et al. vs. Lynch.
5891—Werner vs. Devereux et al.
5893—Sherwood vs. Croft et al.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.
4305—McDaniels vs. Bevins.
4517—Fibel vs. National Express Co.
4799—Abbot, rec'r, &c., vs. Walsh et al.
4904—Fields vs. Devlin et al.
4809—Johnson vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
4823—Leverette vs. Elliott et al.
4985—Reed vs. Saunders et al.
5037—Hyams vs. Salinger et al.
5053—Brown vs. Boardman.
5055—Shepard vs. Kish.
5277—Purssell vs. Hanford.
5341—Lyall et al. vs. Lord.
5499—Avery vs. Barton et al.
5523—O'Reilly vs. Schultz.
5529—Marble vs. Stafford et al.
5535—Tomburn vs. Seymour et al.
5577—Libas vs. Newland.
5605—Hart vs. Canary et al.
5607—Holden vs. Mackay.
5611—Spingarn et al. vs. Posner et al.
5619—Landsberg vs. Crawford et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
50—Teller et al. vs. Fowler et al.
62—People ex rel. Danes, Jr., vs. Tucker, &c.
70—James vs. Westbrook.
77—Elmendorf vs. Savage.

Nos.
72—Abbett et al. vs. Elmer et al.
131—Magrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
132—In re Spotts.
138—Seaman et al vs. Townsend.

Call No. 139—McAdam, &c., vs. Schmall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Alexander vs. Cazzena.
960—Nice vs. Hechscher.
— —Moynagh vs. Moore.
— —Fisher vs. Landsberg.
1078—Morrison vs. Rich.
1079—Rackett vs. Marsh.
1081—N. Y. E. P. Manu'fg. Co. vs. Allyn.
1084—Hardy vs. Morgan.
1086—Bothner vs. Kent.
1087—Same vs. Same.
1088—Same vs. Same.
1091—Ring vs. Colebe.
1096—Welch vs. Morris.
1097—Grosch vs. Schonfield.
1098—Chase vs. Doyle.
1099—Bresler vs. Hasschaw.
1100—Bevie vs. Salmons.
1101—Ramworth vs. Kent.
1102—Same vs. Same.
1107—Felt vs. Dupey.

Nos.
1111—Hartman vs. Appleby.
1118—Ey vs. Andrew.
1120—Howe vs. Somers.
1124—Kinkead vs. Schneider.
1126—Clark vs. Smith.
1128—Weil vs. Jacoby.
1132—Klauber vs. Cong. B. C. R.
1133—Same vs. Same.
1134—Hurlburt vs. Del. Lack. R. R.
1135—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
1135½—Mendon vs. Snowden.
1136—Schbel vs. Clundt.
1137—Leancy vs. Schneider.
1140—Frank vs. Muller.
1141—Darwin vs. Post.
1142—Laffray vs. Stevens.
1143—Keller vs. Cazzas.

UNITED STATES EASTERN DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE "CITY OF NORWICH" CASES.

This case is one of about thirty libels filed against the steamer *City of Norwich* for the loss of merchandise amounting to $100,000, shipped from Norwich, Conn., in April, 1866. The first libelants are George and Charles Place, and upon the question of liability in their case the others will turn. The libelants set up that on the 17th day of April they shipped merchandise, that at 4 o'clock the next morning, when off Eaton's Point, L. I., the schooner *Gen. Van Vliet* ran her bowsprit through the hull of the steamer, upset her fire-box, causing the destruction of the steamer by fire and the loss of the cargo. The libelants claim the liability of the claimants of the steamboat, as they were common carriers and received the goods in good order, and were bound to deliver them. They further produce a copy of the judgment obtained by the schooner against the *City of Norwich* in the United States Court of Connecticut, before Judge Shipman, upon the neglect and carelessness of the steamboat. This case was appealed by the claimants, and the appeal is still pending.

For libelants, H. C. Place, Esq., and Martin & Smith; for respondents, Messrs. Leverich, Benedict, Halsey, Owen & Beebe, Donahue & Cook.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of James Brodhead, a bankrupt.—**Benedict, J.**—This case comes before me upon specifications of certain objections to the discharge of the bankrupt. The main ground relied on in opposition to the discharge, arises under the first specification, which is, in substance, that the bankrupt, in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made an assignment of his property for the purpose of preventing it from coming into the hands of the Assignee in Bankruptcy, and being distributed under the provision of the Bankrupt act. The evidence bearing upon the specification as presented to me, consists solely of the testimony of the bankrupt given in writing, from which it appears that the bankrupt failed on the 25th day of February, 1868, for a large sum, and upon the same day executed a general assignment of all his property, then of the nominal value of over $100,000, and conceded to be of at least the value of $20,000, to one Peter Clogher, of Utica, in this State, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, without preference. The assignment has not been produced before me, but its contents and effect are stated by the bankrupt and conceded by the counsel to be as above. This assignment was recorded in the County of Kings, being the county of the bankrupt's residence, on the 28th of February, 1868, and on the next day the bankrupt filed his petition in the Court, asking to be discharged of debts to the amount of half a million, and averring that he had no property beyond a few articles of wearing apparel. Upon such a specification and such proofs, the only question which can be claimed to be open for consideration is as to the intent of the bankrupt in making his assignment to Clogher. Assuming that the provision of section 29 of the Bankrupt act, which forbids a discharge to a bankrupt who has made an assignment of his property in contemplation of bankruptcy, for the purpose of preventing his property from coming into the hands of the assignee, and being distributed under the act, refers to an intention to file a petition in bankruptcy; and assuming also, for the purpose of this case, that this bankrupt can be permitted to show that the actual, and, under the circumstances, the necessary result of making his assignment, was not intended by him, by proving that he had at that time no intention of filing a petition, still it is manifest that the facts conceded here cast upon the bankrupt the burden of showing the absence of that intent. That burden has not been discharged. It is true that the bankrupt denies, in the words of the act, the intention imputed to him, and declares that when he made the assignment he had no intention of filing a petition in bankruptcy, but he fails to show any change of circumstances between the making of his assignment on the 25th and the filing of his petition on the 29th, which account for any change of intention. When he made his assignment he was hopelessly insolvent, and he must have known it, and his denial of any intention then to take advantage of the Bankrupt act, however positive, is not, in the absence of any confirmatory circumstances sufficient to repel the strong presumption which arises from the conceded facts. Moreover, the declaration of the bankrupt that he concluded on the 29th to take the benefit, because he saw statements in the newspapers that the fifty per cent. clause of the act would go into effect the next day, shows affirmatively the existence of a previous intention to take advantage of the act. It is, indeed, an extraordinary proposition that the Bankrupt Court can be asked to discharge a person from all his debts, who has, by an assignment to a private assignee, placed all his property where it can be administered only by the tribunals of the State. A system of bankruptcy, which would thus, in practice, permit a discharge of the debtor without a simultaneous administration and distribution of the property among the creditors, would be a monstrosity. Neither the spirit nor the letter of the present Bankrupt act permits such a proceeding.

The discharge must be refused.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

FORFEITURES.

The United States vs. Twenty Barrels of Distilled Spirits found at No. 308 East Twenty-sixth-street.—This case was tried before a jury yesterday. The Government called witnesses to prove the illicit character of the place wherein the spirits were found.

There being no defence the Court directed the jury to find a verdict of forfeiture, which was accordingly done.

Assistant District-Attorney Rollins for the Government.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits Found at No. 451 Tenth-avenue.—This is a case in which the Government claims the forfeiture of the spirits named, as well as the machinery and implements in the rectifying establishment No. 451 Tenth-avenue, (this being the premises where the spirits were found,) on the ground that the proprietor thereof had failed to comply with the provisions of the act of July 13, 1866, in not keeping the rectifiers' books as prescribed in that act.

The premises were seized on the 4th of March last. Witnesses were examined on both sides, and at 3 o'clock, (the hour for adjournment,) the trial not being concluded, it was adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE TRADESMEN'S BANK EMBEZZLING CASE.

The United States vs. Garnies E. Baker.—The defendant in this case, it will be remembered, was convicted on Tuesday last of the offences charged. At that time counsel for defence gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and the hearing was set down for yesterday. John Sedgwick, Esq., appeared and argued in favor of the motion, and Assistant District-Attorney Phelps in opposition. Decision reserved.

BANKRUPTCY—CREDITOR—PETITION.

In the matter of J. Ogden Smith.—In this case the attorney for one Read, a creditor, moved, on his own affidavit and on notice to the assignee, that the assignee be directed to pay a certain judgment out of the funds in his hands.

Held—That the relief which is asked may be obtained on petition, verified by Read in person, and not on an affidavit made by his attorney.

Motion denied.

DELAYS—POWER OF REGISTERS.

In the matter of Louis Hyman.—In this case the Register, John Fitch, deeming that a creditor had made unreasonable delays in his proceedings, certified the matter to the Court.

Blatchford, J.—The proceedings before a Register are to be conducted by him with the exercise of a proper legal discretion, and, subject to that rule, are entirely within his control. If a party unreasonably refuses to proceed in a matter, the matter must proceed without him, and the Register must see that it proceed in whatever manner may be proper. No new or further order or rule on the subject is necessary. The Registers have ample authority in the premises and should exercise it to prevent unnecessary and unreasonable delays. No general inflexible law can be laid down in respect to postponements or adjournments by them. Every case must be treated on its own merits, with the exercise of legal discretion and according to the best judgment of the Register.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There was no session of the Court on election day, and as a consequence the calendar yesterday showed the unusually large number of fifty-four cases. Of these twenty-eight were petit larceny, twenty assault and battery, five cruelty to animals, and one misdemeanor. It would be very difficult to bring together again the same number of cases that would prove so entirely trivial and uninteresting, as not more than one or two presented anything of interest.

A SAVAGE COACHMAN.

Patrick Davy was arraigned for an assault upon a little girl named Ada Blauvelt. It appeared that the child, when on the way to school, had stopped beside the coach of Davy, standing in the street, and as he claimed, had scratched the panel with her finger, when he cut her savagely with his whip. He was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and fined $50.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

John Smith, Felix Closky and Seligman Driefuss were adjudged guilty of cruelty to a steer which they were driving. Smith and Closky were fined $3 each, while Driefuss, who was the owner of the beast, was fined $10.

John Mannigan was found guilty of striking a horse cruelly with a whip, and was fined $10.

John Tackney was fined $5 for driving a horse when unfit for use.

TWO EXCUSES.

Charles Williams being arraigned upon a charge of stealing a stove, pleaded guilty, and offered in extenuation that he was drunk at the time and had just buried a child. The Court reminded him that if he had used the money spent for whisky for the burial purposes there might have been no necessity for stealing the stove. It was a new revelation to the prisoner, but after reflection he admitted that he might have done better. He was remanded for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 110¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62 108⅞
3,000 5-20 C., '67 110⅞
10,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40 C. 105⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. 69
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, bet. call 68⅝
1,000 N. Car. State 6s. 66
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new. 64
1,000 Missouri 6s 89⅝
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, N.B. 114
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 91
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds. 88
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M. 102½
5,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 73½
500 West. U. Tel. 7s, Bds. 88
5 Am. Ex. Bk. 113
5 Imp. & Trad. B'k. 135
53 Cent. Nat. Bank 106
50 Bank of Commerce 124
300 Canton Co. 49¼
300 do. b30 49⅝
40 Pac. Mail 117
100 do. 2d call 116
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 26¾
1000 Merch. Un. Ex. 16⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. s60 131
600 do. 133⅛
200 do. 133⅜
200 do. s10 133
300 do. 2d call 132⅛

100 Hudson R. 130¼
650 West. U. T. 37⅛
100 do. 37½
200 Reading 98⅛
200 do. 98¼
100 do. 98⅜
400 do. b60 98⅝
400 Mich. So. & N. I. 89
100 do. 88⅞
100 do. 88⅝
100 Ill. Cen. 143⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts. s4 87⅝
400 do. 87⅝
100 do. 88
100 Chi. & Alton 146
150 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 87⅞
300 do. 88
100 Clev. & Tol. 101⅞
100 do. 102⅛
300 do. 102
15 Lake Shore 100
100 do. 100¼
100 Chi. & R. I. s30 107⅛
200 do. 107¼
200 Mil. & St. P. 66½
300 do. 65⅞
171 N. J. Cen. 115
200 do. 115⅝
54 do. 115¾
200 do. 115⅞
100 do. 116
100 do. bet. call 116
300 Morris & Essex 90
400 P., Ft. W. & C. 111
100 do. 111⅛
100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 25
25 H. & St. J. Pf. 92½
23 Rome & Watert'n. 114
22 do. 115

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114⅝
12,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 110⅝
2,000 do. 111⅛
26,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65 s3 107⅝
10,000 do. 107⅝
16,000 5-20 C., '64 107⅞
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 110⅛
10,000 do. b3 110⅞
2,500 5-20 C., '68 C. 111
151,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 110⅝
50,000 do. b3 110⅝
5,000 do. b5 110⅝
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C. 105⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R 103⅝
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 68⅛
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new. 63⅞
1,000 Mo. St. 6s 89⅝
200 West. Un. T. 37⅝
70 Del. & Huds. Can. 134
10 Mer. Un. Ex. 16⅛
400 do. 16⅜

100 N. Y. Central 134⅜
500 do. 134⅝
42 do. 133
200 Hudson 130
100 Mich. So. & N. I. 89⅜
7 Ill. Central 144
100 do. s20 143⅞
500 Clev. & Pitts. 88⅛
300 do. 88⅛
50 Cleve. & Tol. 101¾
100 Chi. & R. I. b30 109
200 Mil. & S. P. 67
400 do. 67⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 86⅞
200 do. 86⅝
200 do. 86¾
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 111⅞
200 do. 112
600 do. bet. call 112⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. 62⅞
20 Chic. B. & Q. 172
19 Chi. & Alton 144
100 Morris & Essex 90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c. 65⅛
20 Amer. Ex. 45
100 Mer. U. Ex. 17⅛
300 do. 17⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. 133⅞
200 do. s10 133
300 Erie 38⅛
300 Reading 98⅛
200 do. 98⅜
200 do. b3 98⅝
100 T., W. & W. 58

100 P., Ft. W. & C. 110⅞
200 Ohio & Miss. 30⅛
300 Mich. So. & N. I. 89
100 do. 88⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 86⅝
600 Clev. & Tol. 102⅛
400 do. 102⅛
400 Chi., R. I. & P. 107⅛
300 Chi. & N. W. 85
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 87⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Mer. U. Ex. 16
200 Pac. Mail 116⅛
100 West. U. T. 37⅛
600 do. 37⅝
1100 N. Y. Cen 134⅛
600 do. 134⅛
1000 do. b3 134⅜
100 do. s3 134⅛
200 Erie 38
600 Reading 98⅛
200 do. s3 98⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. 66⅛
100 do. s30 66⅛
10 do. b30 67
100 do. 66⅜
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 111⅛

100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 86⅛
300 do. 86⅛
600 Ohio & Miss. 30⅛
400 Mich. So. & N. I. 89⅛
200 do. b10 89⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts. 88
800 Clev. & Tol. 101⅞
200 do. 101⅞
800 Chi., R. I. & P. 108
400 do. 108⅛
200 do. 108⅛
200 do. s3 108⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. 84⅞
500 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 88
300 do. 88⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$105,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. 68⅛
2,000 do. 68⅛
40 Amer. Ex. 45
50 do. 44½
300 Adams Ex. 49½
100 Canton Co. b60 50
200 Pacific Mail 116⅛
300 do. 116⅛
50 West. U. T. 37⅛
100 do. s3 37⅛
100 Mer. Un. Ex. 16⅛
50 do. 16⅛
600 Reading 98⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. 134⅜
400 do. 134⅛
300 Mil. & St. P. 67⅛
100 do. s60 67
100 do. s3 67⅛

100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 86⅛
100 T., W. & W. 58
200 P., Ft. W. & C. 112⅛
500 do. 112⅛
300 Ohio & Miss. 30⅛
100 do. b10 30⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts. 88⅛
600 do. s3 88⅛
400 Clev. & Tol. 102⅛
1200 do. 102
400 do. b10 102⅛
100 Chi., R. I. & P. 108⅛
400 do. 108⅛
200 do. s3 108⅛
500 do. b60 109⅛
100 Mich. So. & N. I. 89⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. 85
100 Chi. & N.W. Pf. 88⅛

THURSDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold this morning were at 135@135¼ ℔ cent. At 11 o'clock A. M. the award of $300,000 for Treasury account was made public as at 135.04 ℔ cent. The subsequent sales in the Gold Room were at 135¼@135⅛@135 ℔ cent. The Cash Gold is in easy but not superabundant supply, and balances are carried over at almost nominal rates at present—say 2 to 4 ℔ cent. per annum. The news of a further advance of the Bank of England rate of Interest to 3 ℔ cent. made very little alteration in Gold or the Foreign Exchanges in this market. The 60-day rate on London is, if anything, a small fraction easier, and while the change of Interest on the other side renders short sight Exchange the preferable remittance, the rates were barely steady at 109¾@110¼ ℔ cent. Offers were made to transfer Money in London, by Cable, at 110 ℔ cent.: that is, a given sum will be placed in London, on the instant, for the credit of the buyer of the Exchange here, and the Gold received in New-York to-morrow at the rate of 110 ℔ cent., or $4 89 to the £ sterling, the par being $4 84 to the £, or 109.23 ℔ cent. The rise of Money in London has partially affected the Cotton market in Liverpool, where the speculation had been running ahead of the present state of trade in Manchester. For some four or six weeks past, the price of Cotton, both here and in Liverpool, has been largely influenced by the unusually heavy operations between the opposing interests in the trade for future delivery. These contracts, beginning in September and embracing all the months of October, November, December and January, were entered upon at differences from the current cash price, at the time, at 1d.@1½d. in Liverpool, and 2@2½@3 cents in New-York. Thus far the sellers for delivery ahead have had the worst of the bargain; but the advance in the Bank of England rate of Interest, and the more natural assimilation of the Liverpool market to the condition of trade and the prices of Goods and Yarns at Manchester, together with continued free receipts on this side, may turn the scale in the opposite direction.

The Money Market suddenly returned to decided ease to-day, and the rates to the Brokers was more generally 6 ℔ cent. than 7 ℔ cent. on all new loans at call. One or two of the leading Banks were offering large sums at 6 ℔ cent., and we believe that 5 ℔ cent was accepted late in the day from the great dealers in the Public Funds, although this rate is exceptional. The borrowers of Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 ℔ cent. are not yet paying off their loans, or even requesting a reduction of rate on outstanding transactions, as they esteem it by no means certain that the market is to continue easy through the closing month of the year.

The Stock Exchange is higher by ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on most of the Public Funds than yesterday, and there is less anxiety shown by the speculators for the decline in prices to put out contracts ahead. The business at the Government Board of the Exchange, while showing considerable firmness in prices, is not large in amount. The State Bonds were all steady in price, but the transactions were not important. The Railway Share market was the chief attraction of the day among the speculators, and New-York Central again the feature of the movement. Sales in the Long Room opened at 9 A. M. at 133@133¼@134@134½ ℔ cent. At the 10 A. M. Open Board the price fell to 133⅞. At the Old Board to 132⅞ ℔ cent. After the adjournment the sales returned to 133@133¼, and at 1 P. M. to 134@134¼@134⅛ ℔ cent. Later in the day, 134@133⅞@134@134⅛@134⅜@134⅛ ℔ cent. In sympathy with the rise in Central and following the favorable change that was felt in the Money market, the Western Roads were firm, and prices on the advance, particularly Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Toledo, Fort Wayne, the St. Paul's and the North Wests. There was a general strength manifested at the late Boards in the New-York, Reading and Western Stocks, and the sudden buoyancy of yesterday and this morning in New-York Central, although deemed exceptional, because of the general meeting of the Stockholders at Albany on Wednesday next, when the subject of an extra dividend from the accumulated surplus income of the Company will be discussed and perhaps determined—appears to have upset the Street prognostics of Monday and Tuesday of a dull or depressed Stock Exchange through December, and of an unfavorable Money market. In Erie Stock the transactions are few and unimportant. The complications in the State Courts continue to multiply, and our own belief is that the concern will finally land in the United States Bankrupt Court, at the instance of the Bondholders or of the Preferred Stockholders who stand in much the same relation to the present reckless and rascally mismanagement of the Road and its finances. We believe, further, that even the Common Stockholders would ultimately, if not immediately, fare better under a commission of bankruptcy, honestly administered by the Federal Court, than under the wrangling and uncertainties of the local Judiciary.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅝
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56⅛	56
Missouri Bonds	89⅛	89⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	65⅛
New-York Central	133	133⅞
Erie Railway	38⅛	38⅛
Reading Railway	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108⅞
Northwest Common	84⅞	85
Northwest Preferred	87⅞	88⅛
Michigan Southern	88⅛	89⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111	112⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	116⅛	116⅛
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	86⅛
St. Paul Common	66	67⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58	58

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881....110
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1881....114⅜
5-20 reg., 1862....106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....111⅛
5-20 reg., 1864....106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....107⅞
5-20 reg., '65, n. is....107⅛
5-20 coupon '65 n. is....110⅛
5-20 reg., 1867....106⅛

5-20 coupon 1867....110⅞
5-20 coupon 1868....110⅝
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871....119
5 ℔ ct. coup. 1871....122
End. coupon, 1871....122
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874....1 9
10-40 reg....103⅛
10-40 500 & 1,000....105⅛
6s Currency....98⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan....109½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan....109⅛
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870.101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872.101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873.101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877.102
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878.101⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.100
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875. 99⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870....100
Ill. Canal bds., 1860....101⅛
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860.101⅛
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft'60.101⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79aft. '62.101⅛

Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865 101⅛
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870..101⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.101⅛
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879.101⅛
Illinois War Loan....101⅛
Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1873....100
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., 1878... 93
Michigan 7 ℔ c. w. loan 97
Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds 68⅛
Virginia 6s., ex c.... 55
Virginia 6s., n. bds.... 57
North Carolina 6s.... 66
N. C. 6s. new bonds.... 63⅛
Louisiana 6s.... 64⅛
California 7s....127
Connecticut 6s.... 99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'....124
America....146
Phenix....108½
Mechanics' & Trad's.130
National....110
Seventh Ward....112
State of New-York....108
Commerce....123⅛
Ocean....108⅛
American Exchange.112⅛

Bank of the Republic.111
Bank of N. America.112
Irving....110
Metropolitan....143
Nassau....105
Shoe and Leather....121
Impt'rs. & Traders'..134⅛
Park....152
Central National....109⅛
Fourth National....105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876....100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv., 1876.130
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76..130
Erie 7s, 3d m., 1883.... 91½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.... 84
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888.... 83
Hud. R. 7s.1st M., '69-'70.101
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.104
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72.114
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s '82.114
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.111½
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.... 88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔c. 96
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870....114
Alton & T. H. 1st M.... 92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 82
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.... 96
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds.... 86
Con. 7 ℔ cent. con.... 93⅛
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds. 86⅛
Con. 7 ℔ cent 1st M. bds. 90⅛
Lack. & West'n. bds.... 96
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd. 92
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.... 82
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.... 82

Gt. Western 1st M. '68..102
Gt. Western 1st M. '88. 85
Gt. Western 2d M. '93. 77
Gal. & Chic. Ex.... 98
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.... 98
Chi. R. I. & Pac.... 98
Morris & Essex 1st M.... 96
Morris & Essex 2d M.... 92
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.. 100⅛
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 103
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 98
Cleve. & P. 2d M.... 90
Cleve. & P. 4th M.... 78
Chi. & Alt. 1st M....102
Chi. & Alton inc.... 89
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 95
Ohio & Miss. con'd.... 86
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.... 92
Peninsula R. R. Bds.... 85
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.103⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10 95
Mil. & St. P. 1st M.... 83
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.... 87⅛
Chi. & G. East'n 1st M. 7⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 9

The New-York Stock Exchange Board has admitted to membership Mr. H. G. **Marquand**, Mr. J. **Shuster**, of the house of Messrs. **Philip Speyer** & Co., and Mr. E. **Knight**, late of Messrs. **Knight Brothers**, on transfer, on purchase and by consent of the Board, of the seats of other members. These gentlemen are Brokers and Bankers of wealth and responsibility, and if we may take their accession to the Board, as a fair example of the working of the new rule for the valuation and transfer of seats, the public have reason to conclude that the Stock Exchange is to be greatly strengthened by the change.

The Stock Exchange Board have resolved not to call up for dealings the new consolidated Stock of the American-Merchants' Union Express Company until further notice. The cause of this resolution is said to be some arbitrary ruling of the officers of the late American Company as to the title and right of transfer into the new consolidation of their old certificates, which have been passing from hand to hand for some time past, with the usual powers of Attorney attached. It is stated that they closed their books of transfer and pronounced the Company defunct before the last holders of the certificates were afforded a reasonable opportunity to place them in their own names.

The Exchange Board have also decided that the new North Carolina State Bonds numbered 1,200, to 3,200 inclusive, issued to the Chatham Railroad Company, are not a regular delivery, because of some supposed legal defect in their issue. It is believed, however, that this objection will soon be removed by the State authorities at Raleigh.

Gov. **Scott**, of South Carolina, in his message to the State Legislature, makes the following exhibit of the State finances.

By reference to the report of the Comptroller-General, it will be seen that the entire bonded debt of the State is $5,407,306 27, consisting as follows:

Three per cent. stock, payable at the pleasure of the State	$38,836 60
Six per cent. fire loan, payable in 1870	314,453 89
Six per cent. stock new State House	1,775,000 00
Six per cent. stock and bonds funded debt	1,282,971 27
Five per cent. bonds, fire loan	484,444 51
Six per cent. bonds, Blue Ridge Railroad	1,000,000 00
Six per cent. bonds, new State Capitol	511,600 00
Making a grand total of	$5,407,306 27
Interest due on the entire debt July 1, 1868	$355,204 32
Interest due Jan. 1, 1869	159,214 38
Total interest	$514,418 70

This is not the interest on a capital debt of $5,407,306 27, at six per cent.; but the reason is obvious, as a portion of the debt is at three per cent. and another portion at five per cent.

In addition to the foregoing interest-paying debt, there is a floating debt of $160,000, in the shape of bills receivable, authorized by the Legislature, which are available for taxes, and which will all be, probably, absorbed by application to that purpose during the present quarter, thus giving but little aid to the Treasury in the way of current funds. This is the last quarter of the collections for 1867, under the assessment by the Military Commander, and it will leave the entire collections for 1868 available for the purposes of the Treasury. They would have been sooner collected but for the difficulties attendant upon putting the new Tax law in operation, the collections under which will commence in January next. Under the new law, bringing every class of property on the tax list, at its *bona fide* valuation, including much of what has been heretofore exempted and a still larger amount entered at nominal value, at a moderate estimate, there will be not less than $300,000,000 of property as a basis of taxation. This, at a very low percentage, will afford abundant revenue to meet the current expenses of the State, the interest on its funded debt, and a considerable margin for the establishment of a sinking fund.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of passing a law for the funding of the interest on the State debt up to July 1, 1868, to avoid the necessity of forcing the bonds of the State on the market at a sacrifice. I have every confidence in the ability of the Treasury to meet the future interest upon our debt as it becomes due.

The following is a list of the assets of the State on the 31st day of October, 1868:

Shares in Northeastern Railroad Company	$120,000
Shares in Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company	250,000
Shares in Pendleton Railroad Company	42,500
Shares in Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company	433,960
Shares in Blue Ridge Railroad Company	1,310,000
Shares in Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company	42,200
Shares in Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company	200,000
Shares in Laurens Railroad Company	50,000
Shares in South Carolina Railroad Company	24,000
Shares in Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company	270,000
Shares in Southwestern Railroad Bank	6,000
Shares in Keowee and Tuckasegee Turnpike Company	6,000
Total	$1,754,660

The railroads whose bonds are guaranteed or indorsed by the State have been furnished with a copy of the concurrent resolution notifying them that unless provisions are made by them to pay interest due and past due by November next, legal proceedings will be instituted against them. No answer has as yet been received from either of them, except the accompanying letter from the President of the Greenville Railroad Company, giving a very satisfactory account of the prospects and conditions of the road.

The contingent liability of the State from indorsements of railroad bonds is as follows:

South Carolina Railroad bonds, payable in 1869, secured by first mortgage	$2,093,312 40
Charleston and Savannah Railroad bonds, payable in March, 1877, secured by first mortgage	505,000 00

I recommend to the Legislature that some early action be taken to prevent the Courts and officers of the Bank of the State from wasting and misapplying its assets to the payment of the costs of Court, attorneys' fees, and the salaries of officers and agents. If the holders of the Fire Loan Bonds are determined to pursue the policy of disparaging the credit and resources of the State, when it must be apparent to them that no State of the Union is more solvent, or has a fairer prospect of promptly meeting all her liabilities, they should be compelled to carry on this litigation at their own expense. I have reason to believe that not less than $60,000 in gold has been squandered and made away with for salaries of officers and agents who are performing no necessary duties, fees of attorneys who are employed for the purpose of bringing the credit of the State into disrepute, and for other objects of equally questionable propriety. The holders of the Fire Loan Bonds should be placed on the same footing as other creditors of the State, and they should be held accountable for all damages the State has sustained, or may sustain, by their unwarrantable litigation.

Northeastern Railroad bonds, payable March 1, 1869, secured by first mortgage	$92,000 00
Laurens Railroad bonds, payable in 1879, secured by first mortgage	75,000 00
Spartanburg and Union Railroad bonds, payable 1878 and 1879, secured by first mortgage	350,000 00
Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds, payable in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1886	945 471 21

Of the indorsements upon the Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds, $700,000 is under the authority of the act of 1861, and $203,848 89 is under the authority of the act of 1866, passed for the purpose of enabling the Company to pay the interest past due and to fall due prior to the 1st of January, 1868, upon coupons and upon the mortgage and guaranteed bonds. This guarantee is upon certificates of indebtedness. The sum of $41,622 38 is upon the outstanding debt of the Company, upon which there is no lien, the guarantee having been made where the holders of demands upon the Company surrendered three dollars of demand for one dollar of bonds.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following statistics:

The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West, from Jan. 1. to Dec. 1, this year, as compared with last, shows an increase of 120,897 bbls. of Flour and 135,384 bushels of Grain.

The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo, by lake and the Grand Trunk Railway, for the month of November, and from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1868, as compared with previous years:

For the Month of November.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bushels.	Grain, including Flour, bushels.
1868	264,256	4,937,028	6,058,308
1867	204,527	6,071,948	7,344,583
1866	251,366	6,587,527	7,844,357
1865	254,332	4,831,045	6,102,705
1864	275,185	5,412,333	6 788,258
1863	470,930	5,739,878	8 094,428
1862	396,325	5,691,983	7,668 688
1861	327,092	6 698,022	8,333 482
1860	219,387	5,111,823	6 208,758
1859	212,834	2,812,450	3,876 610
1858	157,405	1,350,485	2,137,510

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bushels.	Grain, including Flour, bushels.
1868	1,493,451	42,183,237	49,650,492
1867	1,372,554	42,047,853	48,910,623
1866	1,287,582	51,249 620	57,687,500
1865	1,732,507	41,493,825	50,156,360
1864	1,974 874	40,703,376	50,557,706
1863	2,819,637	49,287,665	63,385,850
1862	2,695 351	58,115,867	70,592,662
1861	2,099,652	49,802,854	60 402,024
1860	1,172,107	31,179,855	37,040,390
1859	1,385,170	13,633,620	20,559,470
1858	1,506,488	20,043,518	27,575,958

The following will show the canal exports of Flour and Grain from the opening of the canal—about May 1—to Dec. 1, from 1865 to 1868, inclusive:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Flour, bbls	140,868	23,650	18 569	5,633
Wheat, bush	10,8 7,717	7,630,690	9,965,529	10,319,064
Corn, bush	18,449,101	25,514,270	14,996,819	14,145,793
Oats, bush	7,900,451	8,777,284	9,429,046	10,375,949
Barley, bush	251,389	1,421,450	1,180,817	222,626
Rye, bush	699,731	1,008,446	758,450	720,859
Total grain, bu.	37,428,389	44,482,094	36,329,691	36,484,280

The following will show the revenue from canal tolls collected at Buffalo from the opening of navigation—about May 1—to Dec. 1, each year, from 1861 to 1868, inclusive:

1868	$2,037,687 01	1864	$2,164,763 88
1867	2,052,335 28	1863	2,697,307 15
1866	2,269,249 02	1862	3,079,718 68
1865	1,932,724 43	1861	2,100,471 29

The following will show the number of boats cleared from the opening of navigation—about May 1—to Dec. 1, in each year, from 1862 to 1868, inclusive:

1868	7,699	1864	7,917
1867	7,617	1863	9,474
1866	8,462	1862	11,099
1865	6,882		

The following notice appears in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Custom-house, St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1868.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Gentlemen: The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to representations showing that the convenience of importers would be thereby greatly promoted, has given authority to Gen. A. J. **Edwards**, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to sell coin to those who need it for the payment of duties on imports at this port, in amount not exceeding in the aggregate $25,000 in each week, at the current New-York rates of premium, and under certain restrictions and limitations.

Those interested will be informed of the method adopted for carrying out these instructions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, or at this office.

This arrangement will, I hope, prove of great advantage to the business community, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will make it known through your paper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. BRECKINRIDGE,
Surveyor and Acting Collector.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	$3,850
Baltic-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x[illegible]	2,200
Broadway, s. s., 304.7 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 100x200	380
Degraw-st., s. s., 371.1 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 37.8x92.11	1,200
Diamond-st., n. s., 1,652.1 ft. e. of Main-st., 175x200 Diamond-st., s. s., 1,498.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 275x173x272x193.3	18,000
Dikeman-st., n. s., 140 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100	2,500
Eckford-st., w. s., 180 ft. s. of Norman-av., 16.8x100	2,200
Henry-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 25x100	8,500
Hickory-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100 x 2.6x81.3x24.9x99.9	4,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 17.6 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x76	5,500
Hoyt-st., No. 194, contract	3,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100, deed 1863	350
Jackson-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100, quit claim	50
Java-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Kent-st., 25x1.10x9.10	50
Monroe-st., s. s., 77 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.3x75	8,500
Oakland-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Eagle-st., 25x100	800
Ryerson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 75x100	6,600
Sackett-st., n. s., 427.7 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 22 4x127.9x47.8x130.3, &c	500
Stockton-st., n. s., 308 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 42x100	1,800
Truxton-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stone-av., 25x200	1,550
Warren-st., s. s., 247.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., c.	12,500
South 1st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x95	2,700
South 5th-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-st., 31x58x31x56	9,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x100x25x100	6,000
South 10th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	2,000
South 10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	2,000
16th-st., s. s., 279.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	2,050
Atlantic and Van Siclen avs., n. e. cor., 25x102	8,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Van Siclen-av., 25x99.3x25x100.2	7,250
DeKalb-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	4,600
Hamilton-av., e. s., 681.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100	6,000
Johnson-av. and Baltimore-place, s. e. cor., 200x467.3x200x475 Johnson-av. and Cincinnati-place, s. e. cor., 200x446.6x200.2x454.8	7,400
Marcy-av. and Witherspoon-st., s. e. cor., 50x225x100x228	nom.
Putnam-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100	7,650
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 195 ft. n. of Greene-av., 50x100	4,000
3d-av. and 13th-st., s. e. corner, 100x97.10	1,000
Lot No. 319, S. J. Gerritson's map	3,200
Lots Nos. 452 to 455, L. Green's map, and No. 319, S. J. Gerritson's map	714

Leases Recorded.

Coles-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Columbia-st., 25x58.10, 5 years, per year	$50
Nelson and Hicks sts., s. w. corner, 20x50, 10 years, per year	35
1st-st., e. s., 181 ft. n. of South 7th-st., 72x92.6, 3½ years, per year	1,900

QUEENS COUNTY.

Locust Grove.

Prospect-st., lots Nos. 182 to 185, each 25x112	$300
Lots Nos. 41, 42, map Locust Grove, each 25x100	300
Lots Nos. 201, 202, map Locust Grove, each 25x100	450

Woodhaven.

Wyckoff-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of North-st., 20x100	$80

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., 48 ft. e. of Wilsey-st., 24x102	$321
Clinton and Mulberry sts., southerly cor., 22x59	5,500
Jefferson-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 25x97	2,500
Kinney-st., n. s., J. E. Steeple's property, 46x100	1,500
Munroe-st., e. s., A. Weisman's property, 25x200	300
Mulberry and Chestnut sts., n. w. cor., 75x100	9,000
New-st., n. s., 360 ft. from Plane-st., 25x102	12,000
Warren-st., s. s., 212 ft. e. of Plane-st., 43x53	4,800

Belleville.

Isaacs-st., e. s., J. W. Sanford's property, 20x30	$600

Bloomfield.

Grove-st., w. s., J. C. Ward's property, 16x80	$101
Wm. J. Williamson's property, 40x172	400

Clinton.

Avon-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of Quinton-st., 75x153	$1,500

Hoboken.

Clinton-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of 3d-st., 60.9x55.8x55.8x25	$1,760
Grand-st., e. s., lot No. 7, block No. 32, Coster's, 25x100	1,400
Grand-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of 2d-st., 25x100	1,100
Meadow-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x100	1,000
Meadow-st., w. s., 195 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x100	1,500

Bergen.

Bright and Prior sts., s. w. cor., 100x125 Bright and Merseles sts., s. cor., 50x100	$2,600
Union-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	600

North Bergen.

4th-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Myers-av., 50.4x241	$480
4th-st., e. s., 150.4 ft. s. of Myers-av., 50.4x136	250

Union.

Bergenwood-av. and Blum-st., corner of, 79x54.6x32.4x53.6x100x63.3	$1,150

Bayonne.

Anthony-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Abbey-st., 115x100	$1,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED MILES COMPLETED.—The *Central Pacific Railroad Company* have added 300 miles to their line during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will be completed next Summer, when the through traffic will be multiplied.

A portion of the popular First Mortgage Loan, secured by the prior claim upon this valuable and productive property, is offered at the Company's price—103 *per cent. and accrued interest, in currency*. Bonds of $1,000 each. Particulars of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	27,778
Flour, bbls.	16,099	Malt, bushels	28,500
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	143	Pork, bbls.	397
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	169
Wheat, bushels	29,132	Lard, pkgs.	443
Corn, bushels	24,880	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	721
Rye, bushels	5,410	Whisky, bbls.	495
Oats, bushels	84,727	Petroleum, bbls.	700

ASHES—Continue quiet to-day at $7 50@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails to-day, chiefly for Rio and Maracaibo. Prices have not varied. We quote: Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c. @16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet at further fractional decline in prices, closing heavily. Sales, 1,985 bales, (of which 232 bales to arrive,) including 703 bales to spinners, 207 bales to speculators and 1,075 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	21¼	22	22¼@22½
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	22¼	23	23¼@23½
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	23¼	24	24¼@24½
Middling, ℔ lb.	24¼	25	25¼@25½
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	26	26¼	26½@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,186
Receipts last week	21,363
Receipts preceding week	22,960
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	208,161
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	594,072
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	71,426
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	284,696
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	27,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	615,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	453,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	282,500
Exports, same time last year	198,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	214,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	221,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in fair request at firmer prices. Limed do not turn out well, and sales are made invariably with loss off. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 39c.@41c.; State and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 36c.@37c.; Western, by Express, 37c.@38c.; Canada, 37c.@39c.; Limed, 30c.@31c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are coming in very freely, but as all sound lots are stored for Winter use, and not offered for sale, the market is not affected thereby. Grapes go off very slowly. Cranberries are scarce and the market is very firm. We quote: Apples, Common, $3@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4 50@$5; Apples, Baldwin, $4@$4 50; Apples, Spitzenberg, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$5 ℔ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@8c.; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 12c.@15c. ℔ lb. Quinces, $8@$12 ℔ bbl. Cranberries, $18@$22 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are coming forward more freely and of better quality. Peeled Peaches are dull, the only inquiry being for small choice lots. Unpeeled are quiet but firmly held. Raspberries and Cherries are scarce and wanted. Blackberries are dull and lower. New Apples, State, 10½c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 9½c.@10½c.; New Apples, Southern, 7½c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@23c.; Peaches, Common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@10½c.; Blackberries, 18c.@20c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@45c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour continue in demand, partly for export, at a trifle stronger prices. Other descriptions are quiet and tending in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 20; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 20@$7 10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 10@$8 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 35 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60@$6 20
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 25@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 35@14 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is inactive and heavy; sales have been made of 350 bbls. at $8 75@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good request at $6 35@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less demand and heavy at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5@$5 20 for Jersey, and $5 75@$5 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 630 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $4 25@$4 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spring Wheat, which, however, is not pressed for sale and is quoted steady. Winter Wheat is dull, heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,500 bushels, including White Western at $2@$2 40; Amber Western at $2; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 58@$1 60; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 55; No. 2 Spring at $1 49@$1 51; No. 3 Spring at about $1 35; Amber State at $1 90, and White California at $2 21 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less demand at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 57,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 13 for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 17 for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 17½ for very Choice do., $1 15 for kiln dried do. delivered; and $1 05@$1 10 for New White and Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in demand at from $1 48@$1 55 ℔ bushel; sales, 12,500 bushels. Barley has been slow of sale; small lots of State changed hands at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt 5,100 bushels were sold at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Oats have been fairly active at rather less buoyant prices; sales, 141,000 bushels at 73½c.@74c. for Western, 74½c. for Choice do., and 77c. for 1700 bushels very heavy White Missouri, ℔ bushel. The *Albany Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in November, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	6 200	194,100	81,0 0	138 400
1868	33,500	1,397,900	509,690	379,500
	Inc.... 27,300	Inc. 1,203,800	Inc. 428,600	Inc. 241,100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ultimo, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	394 800	8,853,400	15,369,500	3,560,700
1868	440,900	13,757,900	16,810,500	3,537,600
	Inc.... 46,100	Inc. 4,904,500	Inc. 1,441,000	Dec. 23,100

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 1,027,000 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls	399,900	394 800	440,900
Wheat, bushels	5,821,700	8,853,400	13,757,900
Corn, bushels	24,496,100	15,369,500	16,810,500
Barley, bushels	6,004,800	3,560,700	3,537,600
Oats, bushels	9,581,600	8,831,800	11,646,600
Rye, bushels	1,807,800	862,900	848 900
Malt, bushels	389,000	272,100	436,400

The following canal-boats passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Dec. 2, 1868:

Coal—M. J. Tremaine, Geneva; Wheeler Armstrong, Geneva.

Lumber—D. D. Walrath, Boonville.

Staves—Ella's Sister, Rome.

Leather, &c.—Arno, Lyons Falls.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair supply and light demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c. @$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c. @12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@82c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$8 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand including Crude Whale at 95c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15 @$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 30c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are slow of sale; receipts are large, but not more so than usual at this season of the year. We quote: Monitor, $1 75@$2; Buckeye, $1 75@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3 25; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $4 50@$5 50; Norfolk Sweet, $3 50@$4 50 ℔ bbl. Onions, Red, $5@$6; Onions, Yellow, $6@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl., $1@$1 50; Cabbages, ℔ 100, $8 @$12; Russia Turnips, ℔ bbl., $2@$2 25; Pumpkins, ℔ 100, $6@$8.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry have been heavy during the entire week. Many heavy lots intended for Thanksgiving arrived too late, and in consequence the market is overstocked with both poor and good, which receivers can scarcely dispose of at low and very irregular rates. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 12c.@18c.; Geese, 9c.@13c.; Ducks, 14c.@18c.; Chickens, 13c.@16c.; Fowls, 10c.@14c. ℔ lb. Game—Woodcock, $1@$1 25 ℔ pair; Quail, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ doz.; Partridge, $1 25@$1 50; Grouse, $1 30@$1 40 ℔ pair; Venison, carcass, 12c. @14c.; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy in price and quite slow of sale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 570 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 75@$26 for Old Western Mess; $21 50@$24 for New and Old Prime Mess; $25 50 for thin Mess; $19 50@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl.; also 250 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, seller's option, $23 50. City Dressed Hogs continue in demand at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Western are quoted nominally at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., with few or none offering as yet. Cut Meats continue in request but at lower prices. Sales equal to 200 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon rules quiet but steady. Lard is more active at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 850 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@15½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for Prime City, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Sales were also made of 1,250 tierces Prime Steam, January and February delivery, seller's option, at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef has been much brisker at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 655 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ℔ tierce; sales 225 tierces. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $29 50@$31 ℔ bbl.; sales 330 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. **Starin & Floyd**, in their special report for the **Weekly Times**, notice thus:

The general produce market has exhibited more tone during the past week, with an increased volume of trade. The total receipts of Butter for the two weeks just closed are 35,401 packages. The Butter market has continued dull and heavy during the week closing this day with a light demand for local and Eastern trade, at rates irregular and within our quotations. There is no strength to the market, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of those engaged in the heavy Butter speculation, and buyers will not purchase more than their immediate requirements, knowing that a very heavy stock of Butter may at any moment be launched on this market from the dairy districts, and cause a large depreciation in market prices. The market closes dull and with tendency to lower prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	41 @44
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	35 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25 @27

The market for Cheese has ruled firm and active at our quotations, during the entire week just closed, for local Eastern and Southern trade, with a largely increased volume of trade. The export trade continues full, but the principal demand is still confined to the dairy districts, the trade of this City no longer relying on supplying that demand, although an occasional transaction is made. The effect of the transfer of the export trade to the country, whether intended or not, is to drive the old receivers of this market out of the trade, or into a continuous losing business, or create such a competition between the trade of this City and the exporters for stock, as to render the business valuable only to the manufacturers. The stock in the country is unusually small—the great bulk having come forward, or being now en route. The stock is held in small compass, and higher prices are assured. We note the total receipts of Cheese at this point are 173,790 boxes short of last year's total to same date, and that the export of Cheese for the same period is 215,116 boxes of 50 lbs. each less, which illustrates the deficiency and the probable result. The total receipts of Cheese for the two weeks ending this day are 9,921 boxes. It should be noted in comparing this season's receipts with last season's that the size of the Cheese are reduced this year a full average of 10 ℔ cent. less than that of last year. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 175 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 90 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and weak at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 109,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 82,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted irregularly at from $1 02½@$1 04 ℔ gallon; but has been neglected.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 950 bales Cotton, and 250 boxes Bacon, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Swedish brig, with 2,200 quarters Wheat, a. 6s. 9d., or, if to a direct port, at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
2d-st., corner 8th-av.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Descluzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
IRELAND AS IT WAS and CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE RED SCARF, NOBODY'S CHILD, &c. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On Wednesday evening a banquet to Minister Johnson was given by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Speeches were made by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bright. The latter deplored the action of the British Government in recognizing as belligerents the rebels in our late war, and rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties existing between England and the United States.

It is said that Parliament will assemble on the 10th inst., and immediately adjourn to Feb. 15, to afford time for the formation of a new Cabinet.

The London *Times* denounces Mr. Disraeli's action in resigning the Ministry as a cowardly retreat, and the *Post* compliments the Premier on his prompt action in relieving the Queen and his party from serious embarrassment.

It was anticipated that a popular demonstration in honor of Baudin would be made in Paris yesterday, and consequently a large number of policemen were placed on duty at the cemetery. A large crowd assembled in the neighboring streets, but was dispersed with but little trouble. One of the newspapers, which appeared with a black border around its pages, was promptly seized.

The strike of Parisian printers has ended.

The Provisional Government of Spain has established a fixed Customs tariff, to take the place of the existing tariff.

It is reported that Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator.

CUBA.

Our Havana correspondent, whose letter dated Nov. 28 will be found on the second page of the Times this morning, gives a *resumé* of affairs in Cuba during the past few weeks, including an account of the attack on Tunas by the rebels. He also gives the Spanish version of the battle of Santa Cruz. Later advices by telegraph mention the arrival at Havana of several prominent insurrectionary chiefs as prisoners of war. It is stated that after the battle of Cobre one of the rebel leaders, Dr. Felix Figueredo, urged his men to accept the amnesty offered them. Some of them refused to do so, and he argued with them sometime, and finally saying that he did not wish to aid in the ruin of his country, blew his brains out in their presence. The revolutionists are now represented as being sanguine of success.

GENERAL.

It is intimated that the President will recommend to Congress the consolidation of the Bureaus of Agriculture, Statistics and Education into one department, to be presided over by the Secretary of the Interior.

The report that Alderman A. W. Smith, of Albany, had absconded owing to financial embarrassments, is denied. His creditors took advantage of his temporary absence from the city on business, and attached his property. On his return he obtained a stay of proceedings.

A rule and skate manufactory near Newark was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of $15,000. The fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of waste cotton.

Miss Charlotte Peck, of Mobile, while going by steamboat from that city to New-Orleans, was robbed of $9,000 in greenbacks. This sum had just been received by her, being a legacy left to herself and another lady, who was her companion on the steamboat. Miss Peck sewed the money into her dress, and in the morning dress and legacy had disappeared, as had also the thief.

The Supreme Court at East Cambridge has postponed till Dec. 15 the trials of Andrew Donnelly for the murder of Jacob Hanscom, and James McCoby for the murder of his wife.

The mill hands at Lowell, Mass., now go to work at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and cease at the same hour in the evening. This arrangement is to continue throughout the year for all days except Saturdays, on which days work will cease at 5 o'clock.

There are from two to three feet of snow on the Upper Minnesota River. It snowed for three days and nights incessantly. A Government supply-train for Fort Wadsworth was snow-bound on the Yellow Medicine River.

Probably the finest collection of paintings in the West, and a valuable library, were destroyed at the burning of the residence of John A. Huck, in Chicago, a few days since.

A Woman Suffrage Convention is to be held at Concord, N. H., on the 22d and 23d days of December.

A New-Haven young lady while recently walking to her home in Fair Haven, was followed by a man, who finally attempted to arrest her progress. The lady drew a revolver from her pocket and the man took to his heels, followed by two bullets which his fair young friend sent after him.

The Savannah papers report the arrival in that city of Hon. Charles Lempriere, late Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas. Owing to a difference existing between a majority of the House of Assembly, the Governor and the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary was suspended by an order from the home Government. The Secretary is now on his way to England.

Superintendent Kennedy was brought up yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge asked on the ground that Coroner Flynn had mistaken his remedy, if any he had, and that the action of the Superintendent, in taking possession of the effects of Mrs. Gatewood, was in pursuance of the statute. The Court discharged the prisoner.

Several of the motions made in the Erie Railway litigation, came up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Sutherland. Nothing important was decided, and after some discussion by counsel, it was ordered that the principal motion should be brought on at Chambers at 12 o'clock to-day.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday at their rooms, corner of Cedar and William streets, Dr. Atkinson, after the business of the meeting—which was not important—had been disposed of, delivered an address on "The Settlement and Resources of the Northwest Coast." The lecturer, who is a resident of Oregon, did justice to his subject, and elicited the warm thanks of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and their friends who attended.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Mr. Gerrit Smith, left here last night for Harrisburg, as bearers of a memorial to Gov. Geary from the Workingwoman's Association of this City. The memorial petitions the Governor for the pardon of Hester Vaughan, the young English girl imprisoned in Philadelphia for the alleged murder of her child.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture on "Street Life in Europe" before a large audience at Trenor Hall, last evening.

The East River Improvement Association met last evening at Cooper Institute. An interesting report on the navigation of Hell Gate was read.

Cotton was dull and lower yesterday. Breadstuffs were in fair request, without any important changes in values. Provisions attracted more attention, particularly Lard and Beef. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull. The Dry Goods auctions, few in number, were fairly attended, and on the whole passed off well, both as regards the call for seasonable fabrics and the prices realized.

The number of animals at all the markets, for the weekly supply, consists of 7,305 beef cattle; 78 milch cows; 855 veal calves; 36,192 sheep and lambs, and 40,875 swine. Prices for beef cattle are really no higher, when the quality of the stock is considered. Trade is more active, and the cold and dry weather is greatly in favor of sellers. Besides this, the last droves of cattle that have arrived were of much fairer quality than the stock on Monday last. A few of the selected bullocks were sold for 16c.@16½c. ₩ lb., net weight. But the great bulk of cattle is disposed of at 12c. to 14c. ₩ lb. Small parcels of bullocks are occasionally sold at 15c.@15½c. ₩ lb., while hundreds of inferior young steers, rather thin, are sold at 8c.@9c. to 11c. ₩ lb. Prime new-milch cows are frequently inquired for; and more than are received could be sold for $70@$90 each. Prime calves that are hog-dressed sell readily for 16c. to 19c ₩ lb. Sheep and lambs continue to arrive in large numbers. But the receipts are too large for the requirements of an active trade. The prices for sheep continue at former figures—3c. to 5c. ₩ lb., live weight, for most of the droves. Many are not worth 3c., while portions of prime droves are sold for 6c. ₩ lb. and upward. The swine market has improved a trifle. The price for live hogs seems to range at about 8½c. ₩ lb. Dressed, the same quality of hogs will sell for 9½c.@10c., with some lots at 10½c. @10¾c. ₩ lb.

The Administration of Justice—Hester Vaughan's Case.

The case of Hester Vaughan is one well calculated to excite interest and sympathy wherever her story is known, and we were not surprised that it called together a very large and intelligent meeting at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening. The proceedings were, on the whole, not very much out of the way, though some of the speeches were quite out of place. The opening advice of Mr. Greeley, who presided, was excellent in every way, and ought to have been more heeded.

Mrs. Dr. Lozier made, on the whole, decidedly the most pertinent and valuable speech of the evening, because she spoke from personal knowledge on many points, and with an intelligent appreciation of the difficulties as well as the merits of the case. Hester's case, as we gather it from these speeches, was substantially as follows:

She is an English girl, and married a Welshman named Harris, who brought her to this country and then deserted her for "some other woman," who, it is said, "was supposed to have a prior claim," as she was his wife. She then earned a living at service for some weeks, when she became the victim,—not of seduction or misplaced affection,—but of a *rape*, by a brute whose name she refuses, on any account, to reveal, because he is now married and she is unwilling to wound the feelings of his wife. For this tender regard for her own sex, the ladies award her the highest praise. But why she did not expose, denounce and punish him when the offence, so brutal and shocking in its character, was committed, when he was not married, and when there was no woman to be affected by it but herself, is not explained: any more than is her failure to hold Harris, who had deceived, married and then deserted her in a strange country,—to the responsibilities of the law against bigamy.

After the outrage upon her already referred to, she lived in obscure poverty and suffering in a small upper room of a tenement-house in Philadelphia, where, in February last, without aid or attendance, she was delivered of a child, that was afterward found dead on the floor by her side. She was arrested on charge of having killed her infant, found guilty by the jury, condemned to death by the Judge, and is now awaiting in prison the execution of her sentence. It was alleged at the meeting that her lawyer, after robbing her of all her money, virtually abandoned her case,—that her trial was very unfair and imperfect, many of the most important facts of the case not being submitted to the jury at all, while there was no positive evidence whatever against her. It was said that no proof was given that the child had ever been alive, and no *evidence* that, if it had, it came to its death by violence,—still less that this violence, if any was used, was intentional; while every presumption, from previous character, &c., was directly against the verdict. The speeches, as a matter of course, were largely sympathetic,—being appeals to the pity of the audience on grounds of the youth, good looks and modest demeanor of Hester, and of her pious behavior while in prison, and her hardships and sufferings both before and after the birth and death of her child. There was a good deal of wild talk, too, about the duty of allowing a jury of women to try her,—of permitting women to elect Judges and Sheriffs and other officers of the law, and of demanding her pardon because none of these things had been done.

It was also urged with a good deal of force that the man who had outraged her, and was the father of the child, ought to be hanged rather than his victim:—but this can scarcely be done so long as she refuses to tell his name, and thus screens him from the just penalty of his crime. It is a mistake to assume, as some of the speakers did, that the law affixes no penalty to such a crime as this man is charged with. Both *bigamy* and *rape* are very great crimes by our laws, and are visited with very heavy penalties;—nor does the prosecution of them involve any expense on the part of their victims, as they are crimes against *the State* and are prosecuted and punished by the State. But if the women who are thus wronged persist, no matter for what reason, in concealing the names of those who wrong them, and thus screen them from justice, it is not easy to see how the law is to deal with their crimes.

Now the facts of the case, if they are as we have briefly stated them, establish Hester's claim to a new trial at the very least, if not to a full pardon; but it is essential, *first*, that they should be known to be facts, and *second*, that they should be *shown* to be facts to the satisfaction of the Governor of the State, who alone has the power of pardon. Their simple assertion by the ladies and others at a public meeting amounts to nothing. Appeals to public sympathy, expressions of pity and sorrow, and protests against the hardship of the case, have nothing to do with it, except as they may call the Governor's attention to it. The law makes very careful provision against convicting of crime those who are innocent. The facts which show guilt are to be established only by positive statements *on oath*, or by circumstances stated on oath which are not consistent with innocence. To allow or require pardons to be granted on the demand of a public meeting, on the ground of assertions loosely made, without oaths or other guarantees of their truth, or on grounds of public sympathy and public feeling, involves the necessity of allowing conviction of guilt and punishment of crime to be secured in the same way. If men or women must be *pardoned* by public meetings in one quarter, men and women may be *hanged* by public meetings in another. And lynch law, enforced by a mob in Texas, finds its justification in the pardon, on the demand of a Cooper Institute meeting, of Hester Vaughan, convicted by a jury of the crime of infanticide, and sentenced by the Judge to the penalty provided for that crime by the law of the land.

All the facts stated at the meeting *should be proved before the Governor*. If that is done to the conviction of his judgment and the satisfaction of his conscience, he cannot avoid granting a pardon or a new trial, even if he were disposed to do so, which most certainly he is not. We know of nothing in the world which would induce us voluntarily to take the responsibility of sending this poor woman to execution. But the Governor of a State is under a solemn oath to execute the laws; and nothing but a conviction of duty can release him from that obligation.

We counsel the ladies and all who have taken an interest in this case,—so well calculated to excite interest and enlist pity and concern,—to bend all their efforts, not to arouse public feeling, but prove by clear, pertinent and sworn testimony, that the verdict of the jury was erroneous and the result of the trial in substance unjust.

Sheridan's Winter Campaign.

Fighting Indians in the dead of Winter, in their own villages, and tracking them in snow twelve inches deep, is new business for our soldiery. But they have done both very well, and the first fruits of their campaign is a surprise and a victory after the hardest-fought and bloodiest Indian battle which has taken place on the continent during many a year.

It was a "salty dose," as Sheridan would say, that Custer administered to the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas. Our loss was severe—nineteen men and two valuable officers, the gallant Major Elliot and Capt. Hamilton being killed, and eleven men and three officers wounded. But Black Kettle's loss was far more severe—he and 102 of his warriors were left dead on the field, (probably no quarter was given,) and his whole camp, with great quantities of ponies, buffalo skins, powder, lead, arrows, tobacco, rifles, pistols, bows, lariats, dried meats and other provisions, were captured. In brief, the whole village, with all its lodges, its Winter's stores of arms, ammunition, food and forage, and the wives and children of the dead warriors, fell into our hands at one stroke.

In a former article, we showed how the campaign would probably open upon the Canadian River—a stream which, rising in New-Mexico, flows due east across the northwest corner (or "pan-handle") of Texas, into and across the Indian Territory to where, near its eastern boundary, it empties into the Arkansas. The Winter home of the Kiowas is in this "pan-handle" corner of Texas, among and to the west and south of the Antelope Hills, and along the series of petty tributaries which there swell the Canadian and the Red. In directing Custer's command (eleven companies of the Seventh Cavalry) upon this point, Gen. Sheridan struck right at the heart of the hostile forces. The Wachita (a branch of the Red River) rises in the Antelope Hills; and striking its head waters, and following it down, Custer soon came upon the Cheyenne camp of Black Kettle. The Summer hunting-grounds of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are much further north, namely, in Northern Colorado and Western Kansas and Nebraska, say along the South Fork of the Platte and the Republican Fork of the Kansas River. But the approach of Winter and the operations of Sheridan had combined to drive them southerly to the point just indicated. The battle took place in the Indian Territory, not far east of the Texas line.

"This," says Sherman, "gives Gen. Sheridan a good initiation." Probably, when the truth comes to be known, it will turn out to have been a pretty murderous affair. As we have intimated, it looks as if no quarter were given, for whereas mention is made of killing 102 warriors, nothing is said of a single one being captured—from which we may guess that all were dispatched. Moreover, in ordinary battles, the proportion of wounded is four or five to one; in this fight, the killed far outnumbered the wounded, even on our own side—a sufficient proof of the desperation of the battle. It is a consolation, however, to reflect that our troops fell on the right bands. Black Kettle's warriors were the men who first committed the outrages on Solomon and Saline Forks, last Summer, and opened the unprovoked war in Kansas. The Arapahoes, neighbors of the Cheyennes, had joined them in hostilities. As for Satanta, he is the splendid Kiowa chief who took part in the famous peace negotiations conducted by Gen. Hancock and others, and was imposing in his presence and eloquence.

The Indian agent is, as usual, "apprehensive that innocent Indians will suffer in the campaign." Indian agents are *always* apprehensive of something of this sort. We admit, too, that there is some danger of this; but the necessity of striking a hard blow has been long apparent. No Indians who have applied to go on reservations will suffer—that is very sure. Moreover, it is a consolation to know that, at any rate, the *first* blow has struck the guilty parties. Gen. Sherman says he considers Sheridan's personal presence as a guarantee that "nothing will be done but what is right."

The fight on the Wachita is a proof of the theory that a Winter campaign, and that alone, can avail against the Indians. It is a hard and perilous affair, and "nature presents many difficulties," as Sheridan says. Troops are lost or frozen in the blinding snow; supplies are ice-bound in rivers; it is a kind of Moscow campaign on a small scale, with bloodier than Cossack foes, ready to take advantage of a mistake. But "stout hearts" will do much; and one or two repetitions of Custer's victory will give us peace on the Plains.

The Change of Ministry in England.

The unprecedented course taken by Mr. Disraeli in tendering his resignation immediately upon the general result of the elections being ascertained, without waiting for an adverse vote, or even for the assembling of Parliament, must have taken England by surprise. It appears to have become generally known in the afternoon that the Premier had gone down to Windsor, and had had an audience of the Queen, and this must have been the first intimation that he was about to anticipate the verdict of the majority of the new House. Toward the evening, however, an address was issued by Mr. Disraeli in which he formally announced that his resignation had been tendered and accepted, and frankly laid before the public the reasons by which he had been induced to take so decided and unusual a step. He states that as the Ministry, which had not believed that Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy would obtain the sanction of the country, found that they could not command the confidence of the new House of Commons, they felt that it was due to their personal honor, and that of their party, to resign at once. At the same time, the measures of Mr. Gladstone relative to the Irish Church would meet with his "uncompromising opposition."

It is supposed that the Winter session of Parliament, now rendered unnecessary by the resignation of the Ministry, will be limited to a formal meeting, and that the Disraeli Cabinet will continue to hold office until the commencement of the regular session in February, when Mr. Gladstone, who has already been "sent for" by the Queen, will have formed his Cabinet and made all the arrangements necessary for assuming the control of affairs. Of course Mr. Disraeli, if it suits his tactics, can insist on his resignation taking effect at once, and, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone, if desirous of taking office immediately, could easily effect his object. But the probabilities seem to be that the Disraeli Ministry will continue to hold office until February. The resignation once formally accepted, the Liberals have no reason to grudge the Ministry a few weeks' tenure of office, the greater part of which will be comprised in the Christmas holidays. But on and after the first Tuesday in February we may look for exciting times in Parliament.

The Freedmen and the Government.

Gen. Howard's refusal to be a party to a movement for extending the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau is couched in terms which will commend themselves to the judgment of the country. It is easy to invent excuses for the continuance proposed. As a mere eleemosynary agency, doubtless the Bureau might have ample employment throughout the Winter before us. And as a partisan auxiliary, reasons might always be found for prolonging its existence and enlarging its power. From these interpretations of its purpose and work, the Bureau is effectually vindicated by its Commissioner. Its ruling object he asserts always to have been "to give relief in such way as to prepare the freedman for his new condition, to aid him during the transition period from slavery to freedom by a United States agency presumed to be free from local prejudice, to protect him in the enjoyment of his natural and acquired rights immediately consequent upon emancipation, to inaugurate and secure to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop his education." These are aims worthy of a Government alive to the responsibilities incident to emancipation, and the general fidelity with which they have been adhered to in the administration of the Bureau's affairs is the best answer to the aspersions with which its managers have been assailed.

The organization as thus defined was a necessity. Though primarily in the interests of the freedmen, its working has from the first been beneficial to the whole Southern people. Its charities were not circumscribed by color. Suffering whites shared with suffering blacks the sustenance it provided. The trying period immediately after the war, was made endurable to multitudes of both races by the liberality and beneficence of its arrangements. Not less prompt, not less efficacious were its measures for reducing to order the industrial chaos produced by the sudden stoppage of slave labor. In this respect, the result of the Bureau's operations contrasts favorably with the results achieved in a corresponding time under the British policy of emancipation. Amid difficulties far greater than those encountered in the West Indies, we have succeeded in educating colored labor up to the point of steady effort, and in establishing between it and property, a relation which promises a renewal of prosperity. The freedman has been taught the necessity of labor, and has got through the initiatory stages of a difficult experiment under a protection which, without impairing self-reliance, has secured him in most cases substantial justice. The wrongs inflicted upon him in some of the States—the refusal to recognize him in law courts, as a suppliant for redress for rebel outrages—the Bureau has been often unable to overcome. Still, it has in the main secured him fair terms with the planters, has in every State frustrated many efforts to hoodwink and defraud him, and has laid the foundation of an educational system, over whose usefulness Gen. Howard will continue to watch.

A large part of the work assigned to the Bureau has, then, been completed. It has carried the freedmen through the critical era of sudden and untutored freedom. It has fulfilled the reasonable promptings of philanthropy by caring for the negro in his condition of comparative helplessness, and has laid the foundation of an industry before which the pride and prejudice begotten of slavery will gradually disappear. Except as an educational agency, therefore, the Bureau may be dispensed with, as the law provides, after the 1st of January; and Gen. Howard, in opposing its extension, is at once kind to the negro and just to the country. For, the primary purposes of the organization having been fulfilled, its further continuance would be calculated to create a feeling of dependence on the part of freedmen, to take from the States the motive to action properly belonging to themselves, and to make possible that perversion to partisan uses which the true friends of the freedman and of the South would above all things avoid.

The military authority which rules in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas is, as Gen. Howard contends, quite equal to the service heretofore rendered by the Bureau, as well in watching over destitution as in exacting justice from the ordinary tribunals. Indeed the efficiency of the Bureau in the latter respect has always been contingent upon the support of the District Commander or his subordinates; and these may now be safely intrusted with the entire responsibility. "All that is needed is a good set of officers with the right man in command," declares Gen. Howard; and his testimony should be conclusive. The qualifying condition with which he justifies the withdrawal of the Bureau from States not yet restored will surely be fulfilled under the coming Administration of Gen. Grant.

MINOR TOPICS.

We do not advise our readers to invest all their ready money in stock of companies that have been, or that may be formed, to work the newly-discovered gold mines of Dutchess County. Possibly they *might* make their fortunes by doing so, and then again possibly they might not. Instances have occurred, we believe, in which men have lost every dollar of the money they invested in such enterprises, and we do not consider it absolutely certain that they will not occur again. We know that "experts" have visited the ground and made favorable reports; —but we also remember that the men who get up such companies are also "experts,"—and sometimes a good deal more expert than either their chemists or their stockholders.

We hear no regrets expressed in any quarter at the burning of Fort Lafayette. It had become utterly useless for military purposes, and the memories of our civil war connected with it were not such as either side cares to cherish. Rebels and those who sympathized with them, and who had suffered imprisonment within its walls, owed it a special grudge, and regarded it as a relic of the "tyranny" under which they had suffered;—and loyal men looked upon it, as upon many of the other agencies of the war, with a good deal more of respect than affection. But pretty much everybody is glad it has gone, and nobody desires to have it rebuilt.

Referring to Gen. Grant's statement that "troops are still needed in the Southern States," the *World* asks, "Is this peace?" No! but it is the way to it, and in due time we shall reach it. The impatience of the Democrats for Gen. Grant's peace is striking; they were not half so anxious for it before the election as they have come to be since.

The Boston *Journal* thinks the Speakership of the next House of Representatives should be an Eastern man. Its principal reason is, that the West has got about everything else. We don't question the logic, nor wonder that a Boston paper should believe in the inference. But it strikes us that if the West *has* got everything else, it has influence enough to get *that* also; and if it has, it will do it. The West is a great country, but its main characteristic is not modest self-distrust, nor yet an over-confidence in the East.

The *Sun* is profuse in its compliments to Judge Balcom for having appointed Hon. Giles K. Hotchkiss receiver of the Erie Railroad, in place of Judge Davies, appointed by Judge Sutherland, and the *Commercial* echoes the *Sun's* eulogy. All this would be very well, but, unfortunately, Judge Balcom has done nothing of the sort. Mr. Hotchkiss is not appointed *Receiver* at all, but only *referee* in case differences arise between the parties concerned, in settling up the affairs of the road.

The *World* alleges that Oakey Hall, its newly-elected Mayor, did more than any other one man to create the Commissions that now so much afflict the Democracy of the City and so thoroughly satisfy everybody else. That is probably one of the reasons why he polled so large a majority. The *World* also begs Mr. Hall to remember that every act which plunders the Treasury also damages the Democratic Party. If Mr. Hall is not sensitive to the first consideration, we doubt whether he will be much affected by the second. But is it true? Have the jobs which rob the Treasury made the Democratic leaders *poor*, or greatly reduced the Democratic vote? The *World* is also anxious that Mr. Hall should give up editing the *Leader* and other small Democratic papers that live by bogus City advertising, and devote himself to his public duties. The advice may be good, but we presume Mr. Hall likes the editorial office best.

The *Tribune* says:

> "The New-York Times informs us that it copies its Washington news from the Washington column of the *Tribune*. This is an evidence of taste and discernment."

We deserve this sneer at our "taste and discernment." We did not know or dream then that the *Tribune* made up its "special telegraphic dispatches" by clippings from country newspapers;—but we *do* know it now, and shall not fall into the mistake again. The falsehood about Gen. Howard and Rev. Dr. Boynton was transferred to the *Tribune's* "*special* dispatch" from a Boston Democratic print. The opening paragraph of its dispatch yesterday was from the Boston *Advertiser*,—and a subsequent paragraph about Gen. Spinner was from the Boston *Journal*. Our "taste and discernment" on this department of the *Tribune* are improving by experience.

There were half-a-dozen, if not a dozen, popular lectures delivered last night in different halls throughout town, on literary and scientific subjects. There is undoubtedly a good deal of rather poor popular lecturing; but still we have a high appreciation of the popular lecture as a means of spreading knowledge,—especially among hard-working people. We wish there were halls in every ward in the City where popular lectures were delivered three or four times every week during the Winter season.

If any member of Congress believes, or has any reason to believe, that money was used in the lobby, or especially in the Press, at the time of the Alaska negotiations, we trust that an investigation will not only be set on foot, but will be pushed through. We should particularly like to see an exposure of any case of improper influence with the Press. As for the lobby, it is time something was done to check *its* operations in Congress.

Every day adds something to the debt of gratitude which the Republican Party owes to Gov. Seymour for helping to elect Grant. Our Columbia (S. C.) correspondent says the "ready acquiescence" of the South in Grant's election comes largely from Seymour's announcement, in the last days of the struggle, that he would abide by the Congressional legislation for the South—"after which, thousands of our people did not care a button whether Grant or Seymour were President." So it seems, in addition to our other debts, we owe to Gov. Seymour the "ready acquiescence" of the South. Is there not a Post Office vacancy in Utica or Deerfield for "distinguished party services?"

A short time ago a number of the Democratic newspapers, especially in the South, advised the electors from the Seymour States to cast their votes in the Electoral Colleges for Grant, and thus make his election unanimous. It seems by their action on Wednesday that they did not take this advice. Who thought they would?

When Mr. Horace Capron, the present Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, was introduced as the successor of Mr. Isaac Newton, deceased, we hoped that the inefficiency which had been shown in the management of that department would be changed, and that something creditable to our Government would be done for the great national interest of agriculture. But we fear the country will be obliged to endure another grievous disappointment. We have been waiting and trusting to see such improvements *begun* in the Agricultural Department as *ought* to have been introduced twenty years ago. And yet everything seems to run in the same old channel, where the perfunctory system of management was first started, with the exception that the "Seed Department" has been abolished. The "Monthly Reports" continue to be issued in the same stereotyped *style of matter* as they appeared when Mr. Newton was Acting Commissioner. Another $150,000 is gone; and what has the Department to show as a fair *quid pro quo* or equivalent for such a sum? Such an appropriation, if judiciously expended, might be the means of introducing improvements in agriculture and horticulture which would not only redound to the credit of our nation, but which would be the means, in future years, of swelling the public revenue with the annual income of millions of dollars. The Commissioner of Agriculture *ought* to be a man who knows *what* to do and how to do it. Congress has appropriated the funds, and those funds ought to be expended in consummating the improvements that are so greatly needed.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," performed on Wednesday evening, (and to be repeated to-night,) drew another splendid audience to this now fashionable establishment. It is, we hope, not mere curiosity to see Mrs. Siddons that led to this result. We prefer to believe that it results from a general sentiment for a better order of play than we have recently been in the habit of witnessing. The sensational drama has had its day. Its garish effects and twaddling dialogue have at length palled on the public appetite. Extremes meet, and so the disposition is to step from the worst to the best. Mr. Lester Wallack will produce in a few days "Much Ado About Nothing," and we learn that Mr. Booth intends opening his establishment with "Romeo and Juliet." Our distrust in revivals is so great that we do not wish to use the term in the case of Shakespeare. But it is reasonable to believe that a wholesome reaction has taken place, and in contributing to this result Mrs. Scott-Siddons is certainly to be thanked. She has struck the temper of the times, and will reap an abundant benefit. We are glad, at all events, that the character of one audience has been changed by the influence of Shakespeare.

The version of "Romeo and Juliet" given at the New-York Theatre is strictly rudimental. Even in this form it is still the beautiful, passionate story of devoted and unfortunate love contrasted with bitter and beggarly hatred. Scissors cannot prevent this; nor, we may add, the contemptible resources of the theatre in which the play was given. The scenery (with one or two exceptions) and the costumes were only worthy of a country show. There was, to be sure, a hurried effort here and there to do what was right. We record the circumstance with pleasure. Immediately afterward a "flat" would be thrust before the public that might have been admirable in "Box and Cox," but was much out of place in a Shakespearian play. Every period of whitewash was, in fact, represented—usually after considerable delay. There is no sort of excuse for this. It is an affront to the intelligence of the audience, inexcusable and always—at some time or other—avenged.

The general distribution was much better than in "As You Like It." Several of the actors knew their parts. Moreover, the grim homilies of the too, too "melancholy *Jacques*" were spared the audience, and *Duke Frederick* was haply reduced to the miserable condition of an apothecary. To return to the cast: Mr. Mortimer has distinguished himself mainly in the contemporaneous drama, but he is an artist whose experience enables him to assume any *rôle*. He was a good *Romeo*, albeit the monotony of his voice somewhat interfered with the expression of the quiet, devotional love here depicted. The characterization, however, was graceful and well studied and sustained. The *Mercutio* of Mr. Harkins deserves praise. Although boisterous, it was spirited. Mr. Ryner, who played *Friar Laurence*, as usual, did not know his part, but such lines as came to his memory were well delivered. The *Capulet* of Mr. Hind was a study—but not such as we propose to pursue. By far the best female *rôle* in the entire tragedy was that of the *Nurse*, by Mrs. E. Wright—a lady who distinguished herself by a singularly ludicrous and good rendering of *Audrey*, in "As You Like It."

Mrs. Scott-Siddons' conception of the character of *Juliet* is effective. It brings down the applause of the gods. In the fourth act this was especially the case. Her voice, exalted to its highest pitch; the sad sound of her knees striking the cruel boards; the wild flurry of her arms, and the beauty of her hair, all contributed to this result. Kirby did it, and the masculine fact lives in history. But we are mistaken if this idea represents the character of *Juliet*, who, we are told, was fourteen "come Lammas eve at night." The disposition of a girl at such a period of life is soft, affectionate, romantic, irrational, but not violent. Her boldness is the timid boldness of affection which sees its goal in the future, but yet hesitates to break the prison of the present. Her passion does not mean temper. One is the privilege of youth—the other is the curse of age. Any ordinary reading of the part confirms these common-place opinions. We reiterate them as a necessity, for Mrs. Scott-Siddons violates every reading we have ever witnessed. Her extravagance in the balcony scene would have shocked any ordinary *Romeo*, and compelled him to shelter over the wall which he had so recently scaled. The scene is one of the most delicate, as it is also the most difficult, in the drama. A young girl discovers that the secret she has meditatively confided to the moon has been overheard by her lover, and glad, but frightened, imparts it to him personally from the place (a three-legged stool, we should suppose) where she is sitting. From the first it is a secret love, young in its inception and indiscreet in all its bearings. Caution, under these circumstances, would be one merit. Mrs. Scott-Siddons ignores everything except what pertains to self-assertion. She acts with a vehemence from her corner of the balcony which is amazing; languishes at *Romeo* in a manner which is mistaken, and "wields her arms" in a fashion which we think is wrong in a damsel. The scene with the nurse after the latter's return from *Romeo* was in every way better, and the soliloquy anent the philtre which the friar gives to her was better still. But the key of the personation is found in the balcony scene, and here we think Mrs. Siddons absolutely failed. The general tendency of the lady was to speak loud and wildly, and to play directly to the audience. Beyond this we discovered nothing which was not quite apparent on the first night. It is unfortunate to be compelled to speak of a stranger in any terms of censure, but it must be remembered that Mrs. Scott-Siddons came to us with unusual credentials, and it is but right that we should examine them closely. It is her friends that have wronged her.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The last performances of "Lieschen and Fritzchen" will be given to-night, and to-morrow night for the last time. The *matinée* entertainment on Saturday will consist of portions of "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Helene." On Monday evening a new opera by Offenbach will be produced, "Les Bavards."

Studio Reception.

The artists of the Dodworth Studio Building, on Fifth-avenue, open their studios to-morrow afternoon, from 1 to 5 o'clock, for the first time this season. They will be happy to receive all who feel an interest in art, and no tickets are required.

WASHINGTON.

The National Bank Act—Position of the Pacific Railroad Case—Mr. Perry Fuller and the New-Orleans Custom-House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Comptroller of the Currency will urge upon Congress, at its approaching session, the necessity of amending the National Bank act so as to check the abuse of certifying checks upon mythical balances, which has grown to be such an abuse in New-York and elsewhere during the past few years. The recent decision of Judge Clifford, in Boston, that a cashier has no right to certify a check even against a balance, and that the right cannot be given to him or his tellers even by the directors themselves, will do much toward securing a remedy for this evil.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CASE.

The Pacific Railway case is quiet. The final decision of the President on the matter of issuing the bonds now withheld will not be given until the report of the recent commission has been examined by the officers of the road, and their rejoinder to its averments is made on the question as to what constitutes a compliance with the contract. Mr. Johnson will unquestionably be governed by the opinion of the Attorney-General, who will acquaint himself with the facts in the case as presented by the contending parties. There seems little doubt but that the Company will receive their bonds at an early day, the Government possibly reserving a certain sum against the provision of a final full equipment. The report of the Commission on Examination is found to refer chiefly to what will be required on this road in the course of five or ten years hence rather than to what is required now.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. Perry Fuller, for some reason or other known only to himself on his accession to office as Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, increased the number of the Custom-house employes to so great an extent that Secretary McCulloch, on being made acquainted with the fact, felt it to be his duty to order an immediate reduction of the force. Official information has been received at the Treasury that the orders have been complied with, and that more than 100 officers of various grades have been dismissed.

THE WHISKY FIGHT.

Judge Fullerton arrived here this morning with a fresh batch of affidavits against District-Attorney Courtney and other officers in New-York. He had interviews with the President and the Attorney-General during the day, to whom he disclosed the character of his new evidence. It is understood to be gotten up by the same class of men that manufactured the first lot. There is no danger that Mr. Courtney will be seriously hurt by this fresh attack. Fullerton is said to be confident of proving his case, but adds that there is no evidence against Mr. Rollins.

THE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS.

One of the noteworthy features of the coming session of Congress will be the eulogies on the late Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. It is understood that a prominent Senator will name an appropriation to purchase a statue of the deceased statesman for the capitol.

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. C. E. Lippincott, Doorkeeper of the House, has placed his resignation in the hands of Speaker Colfax, to take effect on Monday next. There will probably be a caucus of the House on Monday night to nominate a successor. There are several candidates, but the most prominent is O. S. Buxton, Esq., of New-York, who for many years has been the chief executive officer of the Doorkeeper's Department. He has been very efficient, and is deservedly popular.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals here to-day were Judge Swayne of the Supreme Court, Representatives French, of North Carolina, and Windom, of Minnesota.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 3.

THE DYER COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the Dyer Court of Inquiry yesterday and to-day, Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Col. J. G. Benton, the author of a work on ordnance and gunnery, Col. Thomas G. Bayler, Col. T. J. Tredwell, Acting Chief of Ordnance, and other witnesses, were on the stand. The sessions of the Court are long and laborious. The testimony is chiefly concerning the character and comparative merits of rifle projectiles which Gen. Dyer is charged to have bought at a great outlay, worthless ones, while he refused to buy the best. Much of the evidence dealing with the details of the science of ordnance and gunnery is incomprehensible save to those specially educated to ordnance. Col. Bennett, known for his work on Courts-martial and Military law, conducts the defence, and Clifford Arrick, attorney and inventor of the "Eureka" projectile, the prosecution. The documents are already very voluminous, more than a man of ordinary strength could carry. Much interest is manifested in the proceedings by inventors, and among others who have attended the sittings are Messrs. Hotchkiss, Parrott, Ames and Wiard.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS.

A meeting of influential citizens of Washington, representing a large amount of capital, held to-day, adopted a report recommending that charters for several lines of railroads be requested of Congress; one line to be known as the National Railroad North; one as the National Railroad South; one to run to Point Lookout, to be known as the National Chesapeake Railroad, and one to the nearest eligible point on the Chesapeake Bay, to be known as the National Transportation Company. The report says:

> "If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would carry freight and passengers, as required by its charter; if it would connect with the Northern Central and other roads upon the principles of justness and fairness; if the Point of Rocks Road and the Baltimore and Potomac were finished, still we would demand the privilege to build other roads. They are a necessity. The lines we propose would give outlets north, south, east and west, and they can be built."

PASSPORTS.

The United States Consul at Leipsic has written to the Department of State, advising that all American citizens who desire to reside any length of time in a German city, should provide themselves with a passport from the Department of State for the following reasons: That while no passport is required to travel from one German Province to another, except in Austria, yet the Police regulations of most of the large German cities require of every stranger, intending to reside there for any length of time, to deposit his passport or other certificate of identification, in order to receive a permit of residence. This regulation is stringent, especially in Leipsic. No stranger is permitted to reside here two weeks without such a certificate or passport.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It appears from the official data that there has been received at the Treasury from November, 1868, to July, 1867, $47,600, and in the fiscal year closing with June, 1868, $49,000. These receipts are from different workmen and persons, and in various sums from one cent upward. These amounts are credited to the "conscience fund."

Of the $301,473,000 registered bonds issued during the last fiscal year, nearly $27,000,000 were issued in exchange for coupon bonds.

The entire number of notes, fractional currency—old and new issues—postal currency, United States notes and coupons, examined, counted and destroyed during the year ending with June last, is 114,672,000, representing $147,000,000. An average of 3,500 pounds of legal-tender notes and fractional currency are destroyed by maceration once in ten days.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Annual Convention of the New-Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association, at Vineland, N. J.—Report of the Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VINELAND, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

Yesterday morning the first annual Convention of the State Woman's Suffrage Association of New-Jersey took place in Plum-street Hall, in this town. There were about 150 ladies present, several of them in Bloomer costume, and all of the caste known as strong-minded. Neither Miss Susan B. Anthony nor Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton were present, owing, it is said, to a coolness existing between them and Lucy Stone's organization. The Press of New-York and elsewhere was well represented, and as an evidence of the enterprise of the place, it may be said that the Vineland *Independent* reported the proceedings, *verbatim*, for publication.

The call under which the meeting is being held is couched in the following terms:

"All representatives who are opposed to the existing aristocracy of sexes, and who desire to establish a republican form of government in New-Jersey, based upon the consent of the governed, are respectfully invited to attend. This is woman's hour. The Presidential election is settled. By Republican and Democrat the respective claims of the negro and the rebel to the ballot are vehemently urged. Prominent leaders of each party propose to compromise by conferring suffrage upon both. Shall women, alone, be omitted in the reconstruction? Shall our mothers, wives and sisters be ranked politically below the most ignorant and degraded men? Let the friends of virtue, intelligence, loyalty, temperance and justice answer!"

At 11 o'clock Lucy Stone, the President, called the Convention to order, and Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell opened the proceedings with prayer.

Lucy Stone, Dr. Allen and Rev. Mrs. Blackwell were appointed a Committee to present petitions for the enfranchisement of women to Congress and the State Legislature. Other committees were also appointed. After a congratulatory address by the President, letters of sympathy from Hon. James M. Scovill, of New-Jersey, the Maryland State Woman's Rights' Association and others, were read and applauded. The Treasurer reported receipts for the past year $208 62, and expenditures $197 62, leaving a credit balance of $11.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of officers for the ensuing year, which were approved by acclamation: President—Lucy Stone. Vice-Presidents—R. C. Browning, of Orange; Rev. A. L. B. Blackwell, of Somerville, and some twenty others. Secretary—Miss S. P. Fowler. Corresponding Secretary—Miss C. A. Hall. Treasurer—S. T. Sylvester. Executive Committee—Dr. D. W. Allen, H. B. Blackwell, Mary F. Davis, John Gage, Mrs. S. T. H. Pearson, Rev. Oscar Clute, Mrs. C. Mubbett.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented the following in the order named:

Resolved, That Governments are just only when they rest upon the consent of the governed, and that no Government is truly representative or republican in form, so long as one half of the people are denied the exercise of their inherent right of suffrage on account of sex.

Resolved, That we demand the ballot for the 134,000 women of New-Jersey, not as a privilege, but as a right, and we earnestly recommend to all the friends of the cause to discriminate carefully, in casting their votes, between its friends and its opponents, and so to use the balance of power as to make the enfranchisement of women the direct path to political preferment.

Whereas, The old Constitution of New-Jersey, adopted in 1776, in force until 1844, conferred suffrage on equal terms upon both sexes; and,

Whereas, The laws regulating elections prior to 1807 recognized and affirmed the women's right by using the words "he or she" and "his or her ballot;" and,

Whereas, Women did, in fact, exercise that right until prohibited from so doing, in 1807, by an act of the Legislature; and,

Whereas, Women were excluded from the election of the delegates who framed our present Constitution, and from voting for or against the ratification of the same; and,

Whereas, The present Constitution does not expressly exclude women from voting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the women of New-Jersey are legally entitled to vote; and,

Resolved, That the officers of the New-Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association are hereby instructed to submit to the Legislature of New-Jersey a memorial on behalf of this Convention, setting forth the claim of this Convention setting forth the claim of the women of the State to suffrage, and asking for the passage of a law affirming the existence of their right and making provision for its exercise; also, that the Legislature be requested to amend article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, by striking out the word "male."

Resolved, That if the National Congress pass any law or submit any constitutional amendment extending suffrage to men, we ask that a parallel law shall be passed, or a parallel amendment submitted, extending suffrage to women.

Resolved, That a memorial to this effect be submitted to Congress by the officers of the State Woman Suffrage Association, on behalf of this Convention.

Resolved, That we invite both the Republican and Democratic Parties to unite in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending suffrage to all men and women as the inalienable birthright of every American citizen.

Resolved, That the laws of New-Jersey, which affect woman as wife, mother and widow are different from, and worse than those which affect men in the corresponding relations, and in the existence of these cruel and unequal laws we find a sufficient argument for demanding the ballot as the only safeguard against the injustice of class legislation.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend to the clergy of all denominations, and invite their coöperation therein in the belief that the interests of morality and religion will be promoted by the enfranchisement of women.

After the reading of the resolutions, the debate upon which was made the order of the afternoon, Mr. Treat made a lengthy speech, the burden of which was that the women and not the men should be our political leaders and rulers. He preferred a woman for President instead of Gen. Grant, much as the latter had done for the nation in saving it from destruction by the rebels of the South. He would prefer, also, to be tried before a jury of women than of men, for women are our superiors and are more pure and just.

Mr. Edwards said, very warmly, that he did not like the extreme views of the previous speaker. He did not believe that women were superior to men, and he could not say that he would prefer a woman before Gen. Grant as President; neither would he prefer to have women to act, exclusively, as jurors. Although a Woman's Rights advocate, he believed that intuition, integrity and purity were matters of temperament, and not of sex, and he did not like this idea of class divisions.

Petitions to Congress and the State Legislature were scattered about the Convention, and many names were signed.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis spoke earnestly in favor of the proposed employment of competent lecturers to canvass the State, and present the views of the Association to the people. No definite action was taken in the matter before the noon recess. was taken in the matter, however, and at noon a recess of an hour was taken.

In the afternoon there was a large attendance. The resolutions offered in the morning were taken up singly, on the question of their adoption.

The first resolution was passed unanimously without debate.

The second resolution was called, when Mr. Campbell moved for its amendment, so that it would read:

Resolved, That we demand the ballot for the 134,000 women of New-Jersey, not as a privilege, but as a right; that we will henceforth support only the men and the party who support the woman's claim to the ballot, and will oppose the men and the party who oppose it.

Mr. Gage, the author of the original resolution, accepted the amendment.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis opposed the amendment, because, he said, this woman's suffrage movement is a moral one, and if we pledge ourselves to unequivocally support the men and party who support us, we lower ourselves, selling out principles to Copperheads, rebels or any worthless class who might indorse us to get our vote. Great principles should never be departed from for mere expediency's sake.

Mrs. Blackwell supported the amendment, urging that this question of woman suffrage should be made a fundamental principle, and all other issues should be set aside until the disfranchised women of the State should have been allowed to vote.

Mrs. Blackwell took strong grounds against her husband, and agreed entirely with Mrs. Davis. Suppose, she asked, that George Francis Train, self-nominated for the Presidency, had opposed Gen. Grant, would we have voted for the former, simply because he was a woman's rights advocate? It was not necessary for us to trade off in this way, agreeing, if necessary, to be villains on every other point except this one. Principle first, and expediency afterward, was the right motto.

Many others spoke on the question, the discussion continuing more than two hours. The amendment was then put to vote and lost, and the original resolution was recommitted.

The third to the eighth resolutions, inclusive, were adopted without debate. The ninth was passed with a slight modification, the words "and all public teachers," being added to the word "clergymen."

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until the evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Joseph Treat offered a lengthy series of resolutions, elaborated repetitions of those given above, which it is, therefore, unnecessary to present.

Lucy Stone introduced Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis, who spoke eloquently upon the elevation and enfranchisement of women, urging that there must be a radical cure for their wrongs. In order to effect this cure it was necessary that they should be disciplined thoroughly for life's work, and should be allowed the rights of the ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following as a substitute for the one recommitted to them in the afternoon:

Whereas, The 134,000 women of New-Jersey can obtain the exercise of the right of suffrage only through the final action of some political organization: and,

Whereas, No existing political party has yet adopted woman suffrage as a part of its platform: therefore,

Resolved, That the friends of woman suffrage throughout the State, are earnestly requested to take such effective political action as shall lead to the extension of suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The motion was adopted without debate, only one or two voices being heard in the negative.

Rev. Oscar Clute, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Vineland, then delivered an address on the question of woman's rights.

Able addresses on woman suffrage were subsequently delivered by Rev. Antoinette L. B. Brown, Andrew Jackson Davis and Lucy Stone. Mr. James G. Clark, of Utica, sang several pieces between the addresses, in a very effective manner, and was rapturously applauded.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Newark next year, the day to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

This afternoon the leading spirits of the Association visited Millville, and organized an auxiliary society among the female operatives of the manufacturing establishments of that place.

THE ROADSIDE MURDER.

The Murderer's Flight with the Children of his Victim—Recovery of the Children and Escape of the Murderer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

A brief dispatch, published in yesterday's papers, announced the fact that the three children of Mrs. Jeremiah Smith, the victim of the roadside murder, were safe and alive at Clyde, Ohio. This morning Messrs. Starr and Crandall, of Monticello, and Samuel Gumaer, of Wurtsboro', who have been in pursuit of the murderer, arrived in this village with the children, and from them we learn the following interesting particulars of the flight of Smith, from the time of his return to his home after the murder until his arrival at Clyde, Ohio. The murder was committed on the 14th ult., and Smith returned to his home, near Wurtsboro', on Monday afternoon, and told the children to get ready, as he was going to take them to Olive City, whither their mother had gone. Smith delayed starting until after dark, the eldest girl endeavoring to persuade him to go earlier. In going to Wurtsboro' they had to pass through a dense wood, in which was a deep ravine, a fitting place for the murderer to carry out his hellish designs, and into these woods Smith endeavored to take the children, but they would not go, saying they were afraid. It is supposed it was his intention to murder them at that time. He evidently changed his mind and they proceeded on foot until they reached Brownsville, four or five miles distant. Here they staid all night and the next morning hired Mr. Brown to take them to Otisville, a station on the Erie Railway, paying Mr. Brown in muslin and calico. At Otisville Smith applied to the conductor of an eastward-bound freight train for permission to ride to Newburg but was refused, but a coal train going west shortly after arriving, the conductor of that train was persuaded by parties at the station to let him ride, as they thought his looks rather suspicious. This was on Tuesday, and we find him that night at the Deerpark House at Port Jervis, where he took supper, after which he told the landlord he wanted to show the children the town and get them some candies. Taking them to the depot, he went to the store of Thos. Scholes, where he sold some muslin, linsey woolsey and berries, for which he received $4 or $5. He represented having bought them at a bankrupt sale at Otisville. He then proceeded to a barber shop, and had his whiskers shaved off. The conductor of the first night line west was applied to for a passage, but refused, and when the second night line came in he got on board with the children, and when the conductor came to him for his passage he begged to be allowed to ride, as he was sick and his wife was West. The conductor, seeing the three little children, took compassion on them and permitted them to remain. Smith's story served him well until he arrived at Dunkirk, on Wednesday, where he took the Lake Shore Road, and was put off at Westfield, the first station west. There is a certain system or understanding among the Overseers of the Poor in the West, that when a vagrant is thrown upon them, to give them something to eat and a half-fare ticket to the next town, and so on. Accordingly, Smith was treated at Westfield in this manner, and was sent on to Girard, Penn., where he was forwarded in the same manner as before. At Illyria, Ohio, he was again put off, which was on Thursday afternoon, the 19th. Here he stayed all night at a hotel, and before leaving he pulled off the garb which he had thus far assumed, and having before he started from home arrayed himself in two suits of clothes, he was thus enabled to change his entire appearance, and the beggar was thus speedily transformed into a well-dressed man, and the change was so great that his own children did not know him only by his voice. The clothes pulled off were of Irish fustian, and are in the possession of Mr. Gumaer, while those underneath, and the garb he now assumes are either dark brown or black cassimere. He wears a soft felt hat known as the Kossuth in style. Friday forenoon, the 20th, he left Illyria and rode on a freight train to Clyde, a station seventy-five miles west of Cleveland, Ohio. While in the car he did not notice the children, but would sit with head bowed down in the far end of the car. He arrived at Clyde the afternoon of the 20th, where he got off and went to the Junction House, kept by Mr. Pierce, carrying the youngest child in his arms, and leaving them in the barroom without saying a word. He then went out, followed shortly after by the eldest girl. He came back and handed her some crackers and then passed around the south end of the depot, and that is the last he has been seen or heard from. Messrs. Starr, Gumaer and Crandall, accompanied by detective Masterson, of Dunkirk, arived at Clyde on Monday night, the 30th, the three former gentlemen having left Port Jervis Sunday evening. They found the children well taken care of by the kind citizens of Clyde, whose indignation was thoroughly aroused against the fiend who had so lately been in their midst. The reward of $1,000 which is offered will stimulate the Western detectives, who are now in pursuit, to redoubled energies, and, although the murderer has ten days the start, yet great hopes are entertained that he may be captured. Messrs. Starr, Gumaer and Crandall finding it useless to pursue Smith further, and putting keen detectives after him, they started for home with the children on Tuesday night, and arrived at Port Jervis at 4 o'clock this morning, and stopped at the Union House before going home.

I conversed with the children, who seem bright and intelligent. They said they supposed they were going to Olive City, but did not know where it was. Their names are Mary, aged 13; Leonard, aged 9, and Rosa, a bright little girl, said to be the image of her mother, aged 5. The oldest girl said her mother gave her $5 before leaving, which she gave to her father to keep, and seemed quite indignant that he had gone off with it. They do not seem to realize that their mother is dead.

The Union Republican Executive Committee—Call for Primaries—New Appointments.

The Union Republican Executive Committee ("Twenty-second-street Organization") met last evening at Headquarters, Freeman J. Fithian in the Chair.

The Executive Committee reported a project for a reappointment of delegates to be elected to the General Committee of 1869, on a basis of one delegate for every 300 votes cast in each Assembly District of this City for Grant and Colfax, making a total of 159 delegates in all, as follows:

First District, 5; Second District, 3; Third District, 3; Fourth District, 5; Fifth District, 3; Sixth District, 5; Seventh District, 10; Eighth District, 10; Ninth District, 13; Tenth District, 8; Eleventh District, 13; Twelfth District, 5; Thirteenth District, 10; Fourteenth District, 5; Fifteenth District, 8; Sixteenth District, 8; Seventeenth District, 10; Eighteenth District, 8; Nineteenth District, 5; Twentieth District, 8; Twenty-first District, 10.

The report was adopted, after considerable discussion, thirty-one members voting against it as unconstitutional, on the ground that one month's notice was necessary before action could be taken, and that seventy-six votes were necessary to adopt such a measure, whereas only forty-seven had voted in favor of it.

On motion, these thirty one members were allowed to enter their protest against the action of the Committee upon the minutes.

It was resolved to issue a call for the primaries to elect delegates to compose the General Committee to take place on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The General Committee elected at those primaries will meet on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE SING SING MURDER.

Trial of Thomas Burns for the Murder of Chas. M. Jefferds in Sing Sing Prison—Conclusion of the Evidence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

The trial of the case of the People *vs.* Thomas Burns, *alias* Brickley, charged with the murder of Chas. M. Jefferds, in Sing Sing Prison, on the 14th of May last, was continued at this place to-day. A large number of spectators were present as on the first day of the trial. The mother and half-brother of the murdered man were in attendance today, and occupied seats in the gallery. The prisoner sat beside his counsel, and, being dressed in citizen's clothes, presented a less repulsive appearance than he did at the inquest in Sing Sing Prison. Still his countenance is so forbidding that two jurymen declined to sit on the trial, and were excused on the ground that they had formed a prejudice against him on account of his physiognomy.

The testimony for the prosecution was resumed by calling to the stand

Chas. Carter, a negro convict, who testified that he knew Burns, and Whittington, and Jefferds; the day after the murder he heard a conversation between Burns and Whittington about the murder; he walked over to the wood-shed, where they were sitting, and heard Whittington say to Burns, "You ought not to hit him so hard;" Burns replied, "I meant to kill the — of a ——;" I was behind the partition, and saw them through holes in the door; my attention was attracted by hearing them use the name of Jefferds in their conversation; this was all I heard; I then took my team and went up to the quarry; I heard the conversation while my team was drinking at the watering trough close by the wood-shed.

Cross-examined—There was no excitement around the prison about the murder; had not heard anything said about it; I had not heard Burns' or Whittington's name connected with it at that time; had no particular object in going to the shed; had nothing to call me there; I knew Burns' voice when I heard it; the hole in the door was a little above me; had to get on tiptoe to look through; I went up to the shed as light as I could; cannot say why I went up lightly; had not heard anything about them in connection with the murder; never told any person that I had made this statement to a man in the prison, and he had told Mr. Andrews, and he had sent for me and I was afraid to say anything different, although I knew nothing about it; had never heard anything about a pardon for those who would testify; my business in the prison is driving team; I had worked with Jefferds; felt bad when he was killed.

George Harris (convict) testified that he knew Burns and Jefferds, and saw them at the barn the day before the murder; went into the barn to see Jefferds, and on going up to the loft saw Burns behind a bale of hay in the rear of where Jefferds lay; Burns made a motion to me to keep quiet; I thought he wanted to play some joke on Jefferds; I commenced talking with Jefferds, and Burns went down stairs; he spoke to me before he went down, but said nothing to Jefferds or Jefferds to him; don't remember what remark Burns made to me; I was talking to Jefferds at the time; the motion Burns made to me was when I was coming up the stairs before I had spoken to Jefferds.

Cross-examined—I called to Jefferds when I first went into the barn; I did not think it at all unusual that Burns was playing a joke on Jefferds; should have thought nothing of it had it not been for the subsequent murder.

D. P. Forrest recalled, testified that the window of the barn in front of which Jefferds lay was closed when he first saw the body after the murder.

The District-Attorney here rested the case for the prosecution, and Geo. Gallagher, Esq., addressed the jury in a few opening remarks for the

DEFENCE.

He spoke of the unusual and mysterious character of the homicide now under investigation—a homicide committed in open day, in a public part of the prison, in plain sight, apparently, of scores of persons, none of whom saw it or were able to give any intelligible clue to the crime. He commented upon the character of the testimony which was designed to fasten guilt upon the prisoner at the bar—all of it given by convicted felons, and most of it, as he believed, and the defence intended to show, in the hope of obtaining pardon and money as a reward for their evidence. He cautioned the jury to carefully scrutinize testimony given under such circumstances, and said the defence hoped to be able to convince them, by testimony at least equally credible with that given for the prosecution, that the prisoner at the bar was entirely innocent of the crime charged against him.

Coroner Thomas Smith, the first witness called for the defence, testified that he held an inquest in May last on the body of Jefferds, and took minutes of the testimony; subsequently compared his minutes with those of Mr. Baker, a lawyer, who was present; a convict named Moore testified on the inquest that he saw Burns give three strokes at the window where Jefferds' body was found.

Cross-examined—I read the report of the inquest in the New-York Times and *Herald;* questioned Moore closely on this point, and am positive that he testified to seeing three blows struck by the prisoner.

Dr. Pruyn testified that he was the physician of Sing Sing Prison; saw the body of Jefferds in the prison hospital and made an examination of it; subsequently saw the ax now present in Court, and was of the opinion that it was not the implement that inflicted the wound upon Jefferds; I thought it was too heavy; I think the ax here present would have produced a larger wound, unless the wound was made with the corner of the ax; at two P. M. of the day of the murder I saw this ax; it was then dry but had a stain on it; after examining the ax I went into the wood-house where Burns and Whittington were sawing and splitting wood; my object in going there was to find an implement corresponding with the wounds; examined the axes used by the prisoner and Whittington; they showed them without hesitation and showed nothing unusual in their demeanor; when I examined the ax at two P. M., it did not appear to have been wiped off.

Michael Burke, a convict at the time of the murder, but since liberated, testified that three days after the murder Moore told him that he saw Burns strike Jefferds in the barn; that he was in the guard-house at the time, and that he saw Jefferds at the same time lying on a bale of hay reading; after his testimony on the inquest I asked him why he didn't testify as he told me; he replied that it was no matter what he told me, that he saw the striking from the yard; he also told me on another occasion that he did not believe in a God.

Joseph Packard, a convict, testified that he was a room-mate of Moore at the time of the murder; he told me on the night of the murder that he did not think Burns or Whittington had anything to do with the murder; I asked him who he thought did it, and he said "Pete Dempsey and Ready."

Cross-examined—Moore bore a bad character for veracity among the convicts; I first spoke to him about Burns and Whittington in connection with the murder; at that time there had been no suspicion that I know of against Burns and Whittington, except that I had heard the bookbinder say that they were in the barn with Jefferds.

John Raymond, a convict, testified that a short time after the murder, Moore told him that he expected to get a pardon by testifying against Burns, otherwise he would not have testified at the inquest.

Lawrence Griffin, a convict, testified that the Monday after the murder Moore asked him if he had not heard that Mrs. Jefferds had offered a reward for any person who would testify; he said Burns was in a bad fix; I told him I didn't see any bad fix about it.

Jacob Miller (convict) testified that he was librarian in the prison, and that the book (Guy Mannering) found at the side of Jefferds after the murder was taken from the library by Burns, the prisoner.

John Downing (convict) testified that he knew the prisoner called "Ready," who escaped from prison soon after the murder; on the day of the murder, just before dinner, saw "Ready" running through the arch of the prison; he had a red head, florid complexion, was freckled, and blind of one eye.

Cross-examined—Saw Jefferds the day he was killed; he came into the soup-house and said he caught Brick in the hay-loft hiding away; (objected to and ruled out;) saw Burns five minutes before we fell into the ranks to go to dinner on the day of the murder.

William Rickerson, a colored convict, testified that on the morning of the murder he saw Jefferds at the soup-house till eleven and a half o'clock; afterward saw him at the barn leaning out of the window and skylarking with a colored man named Boss; the prisoner and Jefferds appeared on good terms that morning, and Burns left Jefferds a book just after we came out from breakfast.

Thos. Morrissey (convict) testified that he worked with Burns a long time, and Jefferds was accustomed to come to the shop; at that time they were on friendly terms; saw the man called "Ready" come out of the barn a few minutes before the men went to dinner; I was in the jobbing shop yard near the barn at the time; a bad feeling existed between "Ready" and Jefferds on account of some correspondence that had passed between them.

John Smith (convict) testified that he saw Jefferds on the day of the murder, about ten minutes before twelve o'clock, sitting or kneeling in front of the window of the hay-loft, leaning his head on his arms and looking out.

Charles Powers (convict) testified that on the morning of the murder, about ten o'clock, he saw Burns and Jefferds together talking about the impeachment of Andy Johnson; they were laughing and joking, and appeared on the best of terms; know the convict Moore; his reputation for veracity is very bad among the convicts; he tells a great many lies.

Cross-examined—Have heard Wilson and Harris and others canvass his character for truth; I always had him down for a liar; don't recollect whether Jefferds and Burns agreed or disagreed on the impeachment question.

Charles Mason (convict) testified that he worked in the same yard with the prisoner at the time of the murder, and often saw him and Jefferds together; they always appeared to be on good terms.

The defence here closed their evidence, and the prosecution called John B. Hubbard, who testified that he was at present a keeper in Sing Sing Prison; had formerly been a keeper in Auburn Prison.

Question by the District-Attorney—Were you acquainted with the prisoner Burns in Auburn Prison? (Objected to by Mr. Townsend.)

The District-Attorney said he proposed to prove that the prisoner was formerly an inmate of Auburn, and that he killed a man there.

The Court ruled the testimony out, and Mr. Townsend denied the truth of the insinuation, and said the way in which the idea was got before the jury was an outrage on the part of the District-Attorney.

The Court directed the jury to disregard it.

One or two officers of the prison were called to show the good character of Cater, the colored convict, his reputation for truth and veracity and his uniform good conduct in prison.

The evidence here closed, and the Court took a recess till 7:30 P. M., when the counsel will sum up, and the case will be given to the jury to-morrow morning.

The East River Improvement Association.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening, at Cooper Institute, Mr. Jas. R. Taylor presiding.

Mr. Rowland, the Secretary of the Committee for the Removal of Obstructions from Hell Gate, which Committee had been instructed to obtain data in regard to the number of vessels passing through the Gate, &c., read a report, from which the following extracts are made:

From data obtained from the record kept at Executive Light by orders of the General Government, we find that 19,408 vessels passed this station and through the Gate from the 1st of August to the 30th of November, as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
Steamers	746	540	556	592	2,434
Ships	4	1	2	1	8
Barks	6	7	6	3	22
Brigs	118	130	96	92	436
Schooners	3,150	2,643	3,045	3,021	11,859
Sloops	589	1,332	1,466	1,312	4,649
Total	4,536	4,653	5,171	5,021	19,403

It is assumed that the 2,434 steamers have an average tonnage of 1,200 tons, or an aggregate of 2,920,800 tons, giving an aggregate value of $584,160,000. Upon the same basis the 16,974 sailing vessels, allowing an average of 150 tons each, aggregate 2,546,100 tons, the actual value of which, based at $60 per ton, would be $152,766,000. Thus the daily average would be $6,141,000.

The value of freight moved by steam alone through this passage amounts to over $9,000,000 daily, and it is assumed that the freight value transported by sail will amount to at least $1,000,000 daily, making an aggregate amount of over $16,000,000 which is daily exposed to the difficulties and dangers of this intricate passage.

The number of passengers daily traveling this route amounts to 7,212.

The officers of the steamer *Great Eastern* estimated that the relative advantages of the routes *via* Long Island Sound and Sandy Hook were in favor of the Sound route by twelve hours in time. This advantage is made up of a saving of fifty miles of sailing distance and about 100 miles of outside exposure.

The Secretary, Gen. Barnum, said that very little had been done as yet in the way of blasting the rocks at Hell Gate, and that, in fact, nothing could be done until a thorough survey had been made and a sufficient sum of money appropriated.

The President said the contractor had utterly and entirely failed through his ignorance of the proper manner of applying steam as a motive power. The trouble was that the appropriation was not sufficient to induce skilled practical engineers to come forward and undertake the job. There were members of the Association who were capable of doing it.

Gen. Barnum remarked that while Gen. Humphrey recommended an appropriation of only $415,000 for the removal of obstructions in New-York harbor, he recommended that $650,000 be appropriated for a like purpose at New-Haven, the commerce of which port was not one-sixth that of New-York.

On motion of Mr. Steers, it was resolved to employ persons to solicit subscriptions for the use of the Association.

Gen. Barnum spoke of the importance of holding a public meeting at an early day, and a committee for that purpose was appointed, after which the Association adjourned for one week.

Wendell Phillips on "Street Life in Europe."

The throng that gathered at Trenor Hall last evening for the purpose of hearing Wendell Phillips' lecture was very much larger than the capacity of the hall, and that is saying a great deal. Many were unable to gain admittance. It was the first of a course for the benefit of the Sunday School Fund of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Mr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., introduced Mr. Phillips, who said he was to talk to them of the trifles—the unconsidered trifles—that one sees in the streets of Europe from out the windows of the stage coach or of a car. He thought that if he could daguerreotype in words the active life of the streets, he should do something to melt away the prejudice and misunderstandings that separate nations. We set up an idea of another race and proceeded to hate it. The South hated an ideal Yankee who never existed. The North dealt with an ideal Southerner who never existed. So we dealt with an ideal Indian; so of other races. When Benjamin Silliman went to Europe, his hostess, when he was dining, asked, "Pray, Sir, where did you learn English?" Mr. Phillips related the story of the Englishman who came to this country, and seeing an African who had been here five years, said "As black as that in five years!" Sumner was thought to be a hypocrite at the South, and Lincoln an ignorant monkey. As we came to know each other better, we became less the slaves of prejudice. Mr. Phillips proceeded in a pleasant way to speak of the peculiarities of the people of Europe, and to compare them with those of his own countrymen, rather to the discredit of the latter in many respects. He dwelt upon the independence of character of the English, the politeness of the French, the religious fervor and frivolity on the other of the Italians, and the dreamy delights of the Germans. The discourse was interspersed with anecdote and grotesque comparison, and was delivered with that polished ease for which its author is famous. It delighted the audience. The next lecture of the course is to be delivered by Mr. Theodore Tilton, on "The True Statesmanship," at the same Hall on Dec. 10.

The Case of Commodore Meade.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several statements in relation to the alleged lunacy of Comm Richard W. Meade, of the United States Navy, having appeared in the public prints within the past few days, I beg the privilege of stating a few facts in reference to the case which have heretofore been kept from the public during the pendency of legal proceedings for his release, which it is expected will disclose one of the most infamous plots on record to deprive a respected citizen of his liberty.

Physicians and others who have seen Commodore Meade, since his confinement in the Asylum, are ready to make oath as to his sanity. And every diligence is being used by his friends to obtain his release; believing, as they do, that a desire to break his will, by which it is said he has disinherited certain members of his family, has lead to this persecution.

Indeed, so positive have been the assertions of all who have seen him, other than those interested in his confinement, as to his perfect sanity, that his family have ordered that no one, not even his legal advisers, be allowed to see him, which instructions the officers of the Asylum have carried out to the letter. There is a great danger that the treatment to which he is subjected may bring about the result which seems to be desired—namely, his actual insanity.

The above statements of fact will be fully proven upon the investigation, which will shortly be had.

ONE OF HIS COUNSEL.

Letter from the Physician of the City Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 13th of October, Richard W. Meade was brought to the "Tombs" by Officer Croker, charged with being insane. He was accompanied by several naval gentlemen, who were not known to me. One of them, I think, was his son. A gentleman of the party had a letter from Dr. Bache, a surgeon of the navy, which stated that Dr. Bache had known Commodore Meade for many years, and believed him to be insane, further recommending that he should be conveyed to some proper place for safe keeping.

I immediately began a conversation with Commodore Meade to ascertain the fact. He broke out into a violent ranting tirade against the several members of his family, who had, he declared, utterly disgraced themselves by apostatising from the Roman Catholic religion. His son had become a Protestant, and now his daughter had disgraced him and her whole family by marrying a Protestant. He then fell upon his knees and began to pray with great vehemence, invoking God to curse them, and immediately following his petitions by execrations. He acted like a maniac. I then made my affidavit that he was insane. Dr. Anderson, my assistant, also took part in the examination and joined me in the affidavit.

The Justice at the Tombs then committed him to the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale.

WILLIAM T. NEALIS,
Physician of City Prisons.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1868.

The Two Extremes Again.

From the Wife of Another Clergyman.

Having given your machines a thorough trial upon all sorts of material—from the heaviest beaver cloth to the finest muslin—I am happy to say it has more than met my expectations. The Willcox & Gibbs answers well all purposes for which a sewing-machine is needed. The hemmers especially I regard as adding greatly to the value of your machine.—*Mrs. ——, wife of Rev. P. H. White, Coventry, Vt., Sept. 24, 1868.—Adv.*

The Lucius Hart Manufacturing Co., No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York established.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3—1:30 P. M.

The following are the prices of the Stock Exchange at this hour:

Consols for money, 92¼; Consols for account, 92⅜; United States Five-twenties dull at 74¾; Erie shares, 26¾; Illinois, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 3—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market tends down, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Beef, 87s. 6d. ℘ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 28s. ℘ cwt. Fine Resin, 16s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar dull for both on the spot and to arrive.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Cotton, 132f. ℘ cwt., for tres ordinaire, on the spot.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3—5 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds....74¾

Railway shares close as follows:

Erie Shares....26½

Illinois Centrals....96¾

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 3—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed flat at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot....11¼d.

Middling Uplands, to arrive....10⅞d.

Middling Orleans....11½d.

The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firmer, but not quotably higher.

NAVAL STORES—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℘ gallon. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Petroleum closed heavy at 53½f. bid, and 55f. asked.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 70f. 72c.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON market closed quiet.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Sugar market is quiet and prices are without change. Exchange on London, 15@15½ ℘ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 23¾@22¼ ℘ cent. discount; short sight, 21½@20¾ ℘ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 4@4½ ℘ cent. premium. Freights dull.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 3.

Exchange on New-York par, buying; 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7. WHEAT firmer and advanced; No. 1, $1 23@$1 26; No. 2, $1 14. CORN—Old dull and declined 5c.; Old No. 1 75c. cash, and seller the month; No. 2, 60c.@70c.; New Shelled, 53c.@54c.; No. 2, kiln-dried, 65c.@66c.; Rejected kiln-dried, 60c.@63c. OATS quiet at 47c. RYE quiet at $1 13@$1 14 for No. 1, $1 11@$1 11½ for No. 2. BARLEY heavy at $1 56 for No. 2. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal; buyers offer 94c.@94½c.; sellers ask 95c. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $22 50, cash; $21 50 sellers February and March. LARD quiet at 14c.@14½c., Steamed; 14¾c. for Kettle. BULK MEATS firm. DRESSED HOGS more active at $8 50@$9 25. CATTLE firm at $3 50@$4 12½ for Common to Fair Cows; $4 60@$5 25 for Medium to Good Steers; $5 50@$6 85 for Good to Prime shipping Cattle; Extra smooth Beeves, $7. LIVE HOGS firm and advanced 15c.@20c. on Extra fancy lots; $7 75@$8 for Common to Fair; $7 50@$7 65 for Good to Prime. LAKE FREIGHTS over for the season. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 21,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 9,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

FLOUR quiet; Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull; sales at $1 75. CORN in fair demand at 62c.@63c. OATS firm at 58c.@60c. for No. 2 and No. 1, and 62c. for Choice. RYE dull at $1 28@$1 30. BARLEY dull and declined; sales at $1 25@$1 30 for Prime Canada and Fall. COTTON easier and in moderate demand; Middlings, 23c. WHISKY steady at 98c. Dressed HOGS active at $9 20@$9 50; receipts, 10,000 head. MESS PORK held at $22 75@$23; demand light. BULK MEATS dull, with but little demand; offered 9c.@12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. LARD dull and lower; sales of Prime Steam at 13¾c.; Prime Kettle, 14¾c. BACON—Clear Sides offered at 15¾c. New Sugar-cured HAMS at 16½c.@17c. GREEN MEATS held at 7½c.@10¾c.@11½c.@[illegible]c.; ½c. below. Gold, 134¾.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 3.

FLOUR active and unchanged; the demand is chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,500 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales, 2,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 65, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 do., at $1 47½. CORN quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 03, and 800 bushels at $1 05. BARLEY quiet. PEAS dull; sales, 2,500 bushels at $1 30, in bond. CORN MEAL, $1 40 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37, ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. LAKE IMPORTS—83,300 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—Operations were restricted to-day by the weather, and market ¼c.@⅜c. lower; Middlings, 23⅜c.; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 9,453 bales; exports, 3,501 bales. Gold, 34⅞. Sterling Exchange—Commercial, 145@148; Bank, 146¾@146⅞; New-York Sight, ⅛@7-16 ℘ cent. discount. Nothing was done in the produce market on account of the heavy rain all day. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES drooping; Common, 43c.@45c.; Choice, 61c.@64c. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN—Nothing doing; held firm at 80c. OATS, BRAN and RYE unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c.@17c. WHISKY steady; Rectified, $1 03@$1 05. COFFEE unchanged; stock light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 3.

FLOUR steady; sales 800 bbls. City brand at $7@$7 50. WHEAT in good milling demand; sales 1,8000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat at $1 34; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 37, in store. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Old Western at $1 02, in small and car lots. OATS steady; small lots sold at 65c. RYE—Sale one car at $1 45. BARLEY weak; no sales reported. PORK dull at about $25. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 04. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Flour, 800 bbls.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

TOBACCO—Sales 67 hhds. Old Lugs at $7@$9; New steady at $4 50@$6 50; Cutting Leaf, $20 75. COTTON, 22½c. HOGS, $7 75@$8, gross. MESS PORK, $23. LARD, 14½c.@15c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Hams, 11¾c.; Sides, 11c. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. OATS, 55c.@58c. CORN, 50c.@55c. FLOUR, $5@$6. WHISKY, free, 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 21½ for No. 1, and $1 12 for No. 2. OATS firm at 47½c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 66c. for New Shelled. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 03; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 85; Amber, $1 78@$1 80. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales of New at 75c.; New rejected, 68c. OATS steady; Michigan, 57c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY steady. Dressed HOGS, $8 25@$9.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON flat; receipts, 1,065 bales; exports, 2,909 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN—70c. for Shelled. OATS nominal. PORK—$23 50 for Mess. LARD nominal. BACON nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE unsettled at 42½c.@43c. RESIN weak at $1 75@$2. TURPENTINE declined 5c.; quoted at $2 25. COTTON dull at 22c. for Middling.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON dull and heavy; sales, 567 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.; receipts, 2,660 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,449 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON market—Receipts, 784 bales; Middlings, 22⅛c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON dull; sales, 900 bales at 22⅛c.@22¾c.; receipts, 740 bales; exports, 451 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.—How to manage them is the subject of a lecture TO-DAY, AT NOON, in the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Parents and teachers should hear it. Seats 25 cents, or six tickets for $1. Open at 11½; commences at 12 precisely.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day was duly observed by turkey feasts, theatrical festivals, terpsichorean fetes and the opening by KNOX, the hatter, of the most magnificent selection of furs, &c., for holiday presents, &c., that was ever offered to an admiring community or added grace and warmth to the fair forms of American gentlewomen. The KNOX depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is resplendent with these elegant furs and with the brilliant Winter styles of gentlemen's hats.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Nov. 18	Hamburg	New-York
China	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Samaria	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Rapidan	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Rapidan*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Thames, for Savannah—Mrs. Chambers, daughter and son, R. R. Chadwick, W. S. Hawkins, Nathaniel W. Kingsley, G. W. Nye, J. S. Frye, J. P. White, George W. Dyer, Antonio Eueas, Daniel Brunner, Sumner Taylor, Charles Weston, John McDermott, Harry Randall, Charles King, wife and child, David Small and lady, George Woodman, Joseph Kent, Samuel Krouse, Charles Gedney.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 3.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dummer, Miss Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Newton, Charles E. Gregory, Mr. Cruikshanks, Mr. and Mrs. Glymer, W. McDowell, Mrs. R. W. Howes and daughter, L. J. Hawes, R. L. Paterson, R. J. Gathing, Wr. Lawman, Mr. Ladlow, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Graham, G. L. Foote, Mr. Maxwell, H. Johnson, Francis Leland, W. B. Ramsen, W. Varshaner, P. C. Donovan, Sir Charles Wright, W. C. Winsrow, E. W. Waith, L. Rothschild, W. Milliank, Mrs. Henry Eyre, children and nurse, Henry Montague, John O. McGrae, George Kelly, Ad Barleston, Mrs. Stanford and son, George Davis, George Trambliip, Samuel Mitchell, John Rogers, Henry Payne, John Richardson, A. G. Palmer, Wm. Curtis.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—G. P. Arnaud, J. M. Espin, S. H. Whitney, R. F. Bradford, L. Hernandez, S. Contreras, O. Depeñes, O. Johnson, H. E. Casamayor, A. Beltran.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises.. 9 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 56 | Gov. Island.11 45 | Hell Gate .. 1 07

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Union, (N. G.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Barks Sarah Payson, (Br.,) Dakin, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Thomas Whitney, (Br.,) Butterfield, La Palmas, Thompson & Hunter; Cenhas Starritt, Babbidge, La Palmas, Canary, W. S. Brown & Co.; Atalanta, (N. G.,) Hogemann, Bremen via Philadelphia, Edye & Brock.

Brigs Neumühler, (N. G.,) Roper, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Milwaukee, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Gow, St. John, P. R., Latasa & Co.

Schooners Mary H. Banks, Wiatt, La Palmas via Satilla River, C. E. Staples; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Mystic Circle, McCready, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Louisa D., (Br.,) Wagner, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; J. C. Hertz, Gray, Antigua, Jones & Lough; D. H. Baldwin, Vail, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, Turk's Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; W. H. Mitchell, Cotton, Machias, Snow & Richardson; W. H. Holmes, Ward, San Blas, James Douglas; Saxon, Cassidy, Norfolk, Jed Frye & Co.; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis; J. A. Bankels, Lander, Portsmouth, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.; Carrie Wells, St. Andrew, N. S., G. Wessels; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Sarah Julia, Crockett, Salem, R. W. Ropes.

Canal-boat E. B. Brooks, Devon, Wilmington, Del.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool Nov. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 48 passengers to E. Cunard. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans and Southwest Pass Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Had heavy N. W. winds the whole passage.

Brig Nero, Dowe, Millbridge via New-London, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Philip Larrabee, Oliver, Bangor via New-Haven.

Schr. Leonard Bunker, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Grace Watson, Huntley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Stewart, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. H. Squire, Timmonds, Richmond, Va., 3 ds., with mdse. to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. E. H. Taylor, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Potter & Edwards.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. F. M. Buckingham, Small, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven, for Jacksonville.

Schr. Speedwell, Overton, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ontario, Merrill, Newport.

Schr. Charles Lovering, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Amelia, Gates, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Flora King, Sawyer, Calais via Newport.

Schr. Addie Hageman, Eaton, Calais via Newport.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.

Schr. Surf, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Newport.

Schr. Ella Fish, Willard, Calais via New-Haven.

Schr. Estelle, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. David Currie, Read, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Winnie, Boston.

Schr. Right Bower, Burgess, Boston.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langdon, Calais via New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie, Bennett, Derby, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 77, Lynch, Hartford.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. May Queen, Gott, Bangor via Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Grier, Rivett, New-Haven.

Schr. Laguna, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Horace, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Lynch, Hartford.

Schr. Hamburg, Fitch, New-Haven.

Schr. Auranna, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Ripple, Conover, Bridgeport.

Schr. Alfred Chase, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Nellie, Hatch, Calais via New-Haven.

Schr. Commerce, Holt, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Wilson, Wilson, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Mart, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Maria Custer, Dayton, Indian River, Del.

Schr. Jane Heath, Heath, Indian River, for Hudson.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. D. F. Bailey, Willis, Virginia.

Schr. Only Daughter, Beadly, Virginia.

Schr. D. G. Berry, Voorhees, Virginia.

Schr. Kate McLean, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, for Newburg.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Samaria, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston. Ships Sir Robert Peel, for London; Guttenburg, for Hamburg; Nightingale, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 3—Arr. U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington; steamer Norman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3—Arr. brig E. N. Johnson, from New-York; schr. N. G. Ireland, from Philadelphia; schr. A. H. Edwards, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3—Passed out, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; bark Regina, for London; brig Priol, for Guadaloupe, and Ceres, for Bahia.

In the Roads—Bark P. R. Partelia, for Nova Scotia.

Passed up for Norfolk—Barks Springbok and Louisa, from New-York, and the U. S. steamer Saco.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3—Cld. steamships America, for Baltimore; Herman Livingston, for New-York; schrs. Irene E. Meeserve, for Darien; Emeline McLean, for Ogeechee; Sophia, for Nassau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3—The steamer Montana arrived this morning from Panama.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The steamer Concordia, from New-Orleans arrived here this morning, in tow of the steamer Charles Pearson, having lost her propeller. Her hull and cargo are in good condition.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The American schr. Ellen Forrest, from Norfolk for Honduras, ran on the Colorado Reefs, off the northwest side of the Island of Cuba, and is a total loss. The Captain and crew were rescued.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 3.—The steamship Saxonia, from Havana, arrived at this port at 10 P. M. yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Vessels arriving here report that the ship Rienzi, Capt. Murphy, from Quebec, and the bark Allen ale, Capt. Gray, from St. John's, were abandoned at sea. No particulars.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Bonel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Napoleon Top Boots, $10.

Gent's Double Sole Calf Boots, Box Toes, $7 50.

LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Two Billiard Halls, supplied with Phelan's new and elegant tables, are among the minor adjuncts of that pattern hostelrie, the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston. Messrs. RICE keep pace with all the demands of their guests.

Christmas is Coming, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes, ladies' and gent's toilet slips, children's leggins, &c., patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

A Fool Cannot be Cheated, for no one need buy WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT till they try it, free of cost, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

MARRIED.

CLARK—SHIFFER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the City of Bergen, N. J., by Rev. E. W. French, Bernard S. Clark to Adele, daughter of the late Henry W. Shiffer.

☞ Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

CHEVERS—SHERWOOD.—At the residence of B. G. Ropes, Esq., on Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. M. L. Chevers, assisted by Rev. A. W. Partridge, Marshall T. Chevers, U. S. R. S., to Cornelia A. Sherwood.

DELAFIELD—LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Trinity Chapel, by Right Rev. Bishop Neely, assisted by Rev. Walter Delafield, Maturin L. Delafield to Mary C. Livingston, daughter of Eugene A. Livingston.

HOLTON—FORD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. S. D. Alexander, Rufus W. Holton, of Haverstraw, N. Y., to Georgie Ford, of Lima, N. Y.

LIGHT—UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the Church of Divine Paternity, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, Edward B. Light, of Westfield, Mass., to Caroline, daughter of William Underhill, of this City.

McCURDY—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's brother, No. 336 Lexington-av., by Rev. Wm. McAllister, John H. McCurdy, Esq., to Miss Mary A. Hamilton, all of this City.

UNKART—MATHER.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Edmund Unkart to Miss Elizabeth Mary Mather.

DIED.

BARROW.—At Pau, France, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, of consumption, James Barrow, son of the late James Barrow, of New-York.

His remains were interred at Pau.

BLANCHARD.—Arthur Frothingham Blanchard, infant son of Rev. Henry and A. R. Blanchard.

Funeral services will be held this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at No. 18 Portland-av., Brooklyn.

CROMBIE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, Therina, wife of Thomas J. Crombie, aged 26 years and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1st-av., between 87th and 88th sts., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

DELIUS.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, Julia H., wife of Louis E. Delius, and eldest daughter of J. Nickerson, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 221 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DEPEW.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, of apoplexy, William R. Depew, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Valatie, Columbia County, this day, (Friday,) by the 11½ A. M. train on Hudson River Railroad, for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

EBLING.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Joseph E. Ebling, aged 50 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 121st-st., near East River, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FORDHAM.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. Sarah A. Fordham, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Henry R. Morgan, New-Rochelle, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FAHNESTOCK.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, 1868, Mrs. Sarah Ann Fahnestock, widow of the late Wm. M. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, N. J., in the 64th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Harrisburg for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GAY.—At Moosup, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Sheridan Gay.

HAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, John T. Lord, South Orange, N. J., Rebecca, widow of James Hay, formerly of Pelham Dale, Westchester County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John T. Lord, South Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 11½ A. M. The train on Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 10 A. M. for Montrose Station, returning at 1:35 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

MERRITT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. Hannah F. R. Merritt, relict of James D. Merritt, in her 66th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12½ P. M., without further notice.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, Margaret Morris, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, J. G. Hamilton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near Clinton-place, without further invitation.

OAKLEY.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at 11¼ P. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Alexander Oakley, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, the 4th inst., at 12 M., from his late residence, No. 102 East 22d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REMSEN.—At Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Dec. 3, George Remsen, in the 75th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

SQUIRE.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, Lewis L. Squire, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 238 East 15th-st., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SKILLIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, Elizabeth F., only surviving daughter of the late Simeon Skillin.

Relatives and friends and those of her brother, Simeon D. Skillin, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 246 East Broadway, this day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WIGGINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868, Annie Taylor, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 5 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West 28th-st. Remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. BLOT'S SOUPS
IN CANS, FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
For sale by Grocers and Provision Dealers.
Order office,
RUMFORD FOOD LABORATORY,
No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM.

The idea of a monthly distribution of valuable works of art by the DERBY ATHENÆUM has become popular with not only lovers of art but book-buyers. James M. Hart's fine painting of "Meadow Lands," valued at $2,500, will be awarded at the Athenæum, No. 880 Broadway, on Saturday next. An investment of $5 in books may secure the coveted prize. Some of the good books offered are set forth in Mr. Derby's advertisement.—*New-York Evening Post, Dec. 2.*

P. S.—The proprietor of the Athenæum desires to state to the public that but two days more remain for an opportunity for Mr. Hart's picture. The store and gallery is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW AND VALUABLE invention.—At No. 512 Broadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's PORTABLE STEAM-HEATING SYSTEM in practical operation, HEATING A STORE 18 by 50 FEET with a half pint of water, and a gas burner sufficient to keep the water converted into steam.

The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company, based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.

HOWARD TILDEN, Attorney for the New-England Steam Heating Co.

ORDERS POURING IN FOR
ONWARD.
Capt. MAYNE REID'S new monthly magazine for the youth of America.
First number ready in a few days.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by druggists generally.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

PERIODICAL DEALERS RUSHING FOR
ONWARD.
A magnificent and illustrated magazine for the young people of America. Conducted by that Prince of storytellers, Capt. MAYNE REID.
First number ready in a few days.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 2 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAYNE REID'S MAGAZINE,
ONWARD.
A splendid new monthly magazine for the YOUTH OF AMERICA, conducted by Capt. MAYNE REID.
First number ready in a few days.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.
SKETCHES OF ITS HISTORY, OBJECTS OF INTEREST, AND ADVANTAGES AS A RESORT FOR HEALTH AND RECREATION.
By an English Visitor.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT
ONWARD.
Capt. MAYNE REID'S superb new monthly magazine for the young men and women of America.
First number ready in a few days.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.
Catalogue No. 19 free; send a stamp.
54,621 Sunday School and Children's Books, at your price.
62,422 magnificent illustrated Books, at our price.
111,111 Stereoscopic Views, &c., at any price.
2,432 Family Bibles, Prayer Books, Chromos,
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

A CAPITAL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
ONWARD.
A new monthly magazine, full of capital stories and splendid pictures for the youth of America. Conducted by Capt. MAYNE REID.
First number ready in a few days.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$75,000
CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1868.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUED SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, and continuing for five consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given.

The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered.

Proposals will be received from half-past ten to eleven o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened, and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons falling due D[illegible], 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

$100,000.—PARTNERS WANTED—Special or active—to join the advertiser, a man of experience, in organizing a house to conduct a branch of the dry goods commission business that is popular, safe and profitable. Address P., Box 1,179 Post Office.

COUPONS WEST SHORE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The December coupons of the bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., on and after the 1st inst.

J. M. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA & N.YORK

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLAR S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
AND LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	110	110¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	110½	110⅝
Coupon, 1881	115	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	110½	110⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	106¾	107	10-40 Registered	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	111	111¼	10-40 Coupon	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	107⅞	Gold	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¾	108	U. S. Cur. Pac.	98¾	99⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Eight per cent Interest in Coin,
INDORSED BY THE
STATE OF ALABAMA,
PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by
G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.

150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from Aug. 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:

1. The net earnings of half of the line now running are about 40 per cent. beyond all the interest on the bonds.
2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.
3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; stone piers to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 91 miles now running.
4. The net earnings, after opening the extension, are estimated to be four times the interest the first year.
5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.
6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.
7. The President on the locality conducts the business of the road, and supervises the extension.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 43 Wall-st.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALLKILL LEAD CO. recommend to all shareholders their immediate consideration of a plan, (presented by prominent shareholders and on file in the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway,) which will obviate the necessity of their making cash advances, and which, if adopted by all before the 5th December, will prevent the sale of their property by Sheriff, and place it in working condition. By order.

SAML. M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

☞ IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets $5,450,231 24.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises:

The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 500 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c. The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 24 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

50 Parcels of Land,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,
1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,
1 vertical drill,
1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,
Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools,
Infantry equipments,
Spare parts of small arms,
Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

48 cases Smyrna Figs, small boxes in layers.
1,500 drums Sultana Raisins.
200 half boxes Malaga Raisins.
200 quarter boxes Malaga Raisins.
1,000 packages Raisins, Crown, London, Loose and Layers.
200 half boxes Valencia Raisins.
2 half cases Lemon Peel.
1,000 boxes Layer Raisins.
100 barrels Currants.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM:
DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 55TH-ST.

55TH-ST.—Two substantial, well-built three-story houses and six lots on north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.; lots each 25 feet front; on the lots nearest the river are substantial stone vaults used for making lime and plaster, capable of being altered for brewers' purposes; ground leased for twenty-one years from 1855 at $300; all improvements to be paid for at end of lease. The great business transacting along the river in this neighborhood makes this sale an object of attraction to those seeking profitable investments.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.

THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st.—Fourth sale by order of J. C. Barton, Assignee, Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company silver-plated ware, including a general assortment.

At 12 o'clock.

Superb Paris and Vienna fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, Bisques, &c., suitable for holiday presents.

On SATURDAY at 11 o'clock.

Elegant household and office furniture, bedding, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

GOODS TO BE SOLD TO PAY STORAGE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at H. G. Haeger's Storage Warehouse, 8th-av., corner 34th-st.:

Consisting of a general assortment of household furniture, among which will be found parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom suites, carpets, mirrors, &c.; also 90 cases of statuettes, glass and china ware, cooking utensils, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

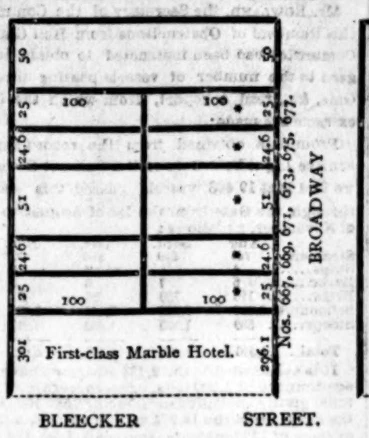
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-law[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION
BY ORDER OF THE
SUPREME COURT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
Thursday, December 10th, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.
Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675
and 677 BROADWAY,
Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

We respectfully announce, that by order of
Mr. E. W. BURR, Receiver and Trustee
or the creditors of John A. Reed, we shall sell at auction, without reserve, commencing on
MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
and continuing until all is sold, the very large and valuable stock of superb, artistic and

SOLID GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
and other precious stones, now on exhibition at the store,
No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, New-York.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest EMERALD and SAPPHIRE ever imported; also the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines; RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner; jewelry of all descriptions of the latest and most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR-RINGS and SETS of new designs; also a specialty of SOLITAIRE RINGS and EAR-RINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish. LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

Also, a number of FINE CABINET PAINTINGS and MOSAICS, GEMS by eminent masters. The GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES, with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, viz.: SAFES by HERRING, AXMINSTER CARPETS, elegant carved and inlaid CASES and FURNITURE by HERTER, will be sold on last day of sale.

We assure the public that never before has so valuable a STOCK OF ARTISTIC WORK been offered at auction in this country.

Very respectfully,
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

The goods are now on exhibition as above until further notice.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

219 field, siege and sea-coast cannon, howitzers and mortars, cast iron (217) and bronze (2) of various calibres.
67 wrought iron gun carriages and cast iron mortar beds.
Large quantity of artillery implements and equipments.
13,249 shot, shell, spherical case, stands of grape and canister for smooth bore and rifled guns of various calibres.
36 foreign model arms of various calibres.
10 Burnside's carbines, in good order.
189 rifled muskets, altered to percussion, calibre .69, in good order.
348 foot artillery swords, in good order.
735 Springfield riflemuskets, calibre .58.
27 rifles, assorted.
13 sporting rifles and shot guns.
66 light artillery sabres.
272 N. C. O. and musicians' swords.
Infantry accoutrements, horse equipments and small-arm appendages.
Artillery and cavalry bits and iron parts for field carriages.
27,678 cartridge bags (flannel and serge.)
Rope and corn sacks.
Blacksmiths', carpenters', saddlers' and armorers' tools, &c.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon, fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on the day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States in his opinion may be subserved by so doing.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Major of Ordnance, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Comdg.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salesrooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, and following days at 7 P. M., AUTOGRAPHS.

The entire collection of autographs of Mr. O. T. Keeler, of Columbus, Miss.—the result of thirty years' labor in collecting. This collection of autographs is well known among amateurs, and, consisting entirely of American autographs, letters and fac similes of distinguished statesmen, generals, navy officers, authors, artists, &c., cannot fail to command the attention of all interested in collecting. There will be found a nearly complete set of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a complete set of the Presidents; also valuable portraits. Catalogues ready, and collection on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock P. M., at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD TRILODEONS, &c., consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain carpets; gilt frame, French plate, pier, and mantle mirrors; carved rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany, parlor bed-room, and dining-room suites; rosewood and black walnut wardrobes, and book-cases; rosewood, marble top secretary dressing bureaus; window curtains and shades; rosewood, marble top centre tables; black walnut lounges in green reps; oak marble top buffets; China, crockery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c.; also about ten pairs of new skates.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Two carved rosewood trilodeons.
Mahogany frame billiard table.
Two carved rosewood grand action pianos.
Also at 12 o'clock in front of their store.
Park open-Phaeton, with pole in good running order.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 8, WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the elegant Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement and high-stoop dwelling

NO. 47 ELLIOTT-PLACE,

between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, near Fort Greene Park, 15 minutes' walk from ferries, and half block from three car routes. Is well built, with furnace, two water closets, wash-tubs, vestibule, baths, &c. Yard supplied with arbors, grapes, &c. Lot 20x110. Further particulars at offices of Auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF RECEIVER, FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, at factory Nos. 394, 396 and 398 10th-av., by JAMES M. MILLER, steam engine, boiler, silk machinery, looms, shafting, rolling machines, paper-cutting machine, &c. Terms cash.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIZABETH S. WHITEHOUSE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.
DEC. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOLLAY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SLEIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edgar Sleight, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868.

n27-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID V. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David V. Freeman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Attorneys for Bankrupt,
d4-law3wF* No. 50 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by J. J. Harcourt Bagot, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1868.

n20-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purpose named in the 28th section of the act of Congress entitled: "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March, 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 17th November, 1868.

BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY,
WILLIAM S. WILSON, } Assignees.
JOHN BYERS,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

ADOLPH STRAUSS,
CHARLES PAULSON, } Trustees.
d4-law2wF* ABRAHAM WORMSER,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. FESSENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d December, 1868.

d4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SIMPSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Simpson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

R. MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
DEC. 4, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of November A. D. 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Badger, of the County of Kings, who was, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

JOSEPH FORNACHON, Assignee,
n20-law3wF* No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIMEON LOSEE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon Losee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Nov. 18, 1868.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
W. MUIRHEID, Attorney for Bankrupt.
n20-law3wF*

NO. 1,818.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Francis Goodridge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, 1868.

d4-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MARCHANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Marchant, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d4-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DURYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Levi Duryea, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee,

d4-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of FARIS & BRINTNALL, at No. 17 New-st., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities, on commission. (Signed)

HENRY L. FARIS,
H. W. BRINTNALL.

NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of PARDOW & PEYTON, for the transaction of a general stock, commission and banking business, No. 10 Wall-st.

R. PARDOW, Jr., Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
GEORGE PEYTON.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 4th-st., New-York, on the European plan. Rooms en suite and singly at moderate rates.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 423 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, in the rear, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, READY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good family sewer and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress lady's hair; would do chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 243 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, meats and soups, pastry and dessert cake; would assist with washing if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, both meats and pastry and baking; will assist in washing; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 132 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, puffing and polishing; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; good reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, respectable girl in a small private family; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, with City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 Forsyth-st., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 697 3d-av. Call in the china store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentleman's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework; no objection to country; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 84 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soup, and all family cooking; good reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; would bring a baby up on the bottle; or as chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 402 3d-av., for one day, two stairs up, front room; best of reference; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and child's nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 322 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 255 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more engagements to go out by the day; can do all kinds of sewing and cutting, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. REED, No. 321 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PERSON, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; prefers a steady place to high wages; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 549 1st-av., between 32d and 33d sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread, biscuit and pastry; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist with washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 435 3d-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, laundress and to do fluting, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarders; has good City reference. Call at No. 446 West 41st-st., third floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as general housework servant, by a competent, reliable girl; is a superior laundress and good cook; respectful, trusty and obliging; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman to care children or do chamberwork; can do up ladies' fineries and French fluting; will go on moderate terms; has undoubted City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUAtion as serving or nursery maid to one or two little children, or would sew and do light up-stair work; wages $12. Apply to her late employer, Mrs. R. F. Gregory, Ashburton, Yonkers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, COUNTRY OR CITY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German and other cooks, lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., near 10th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; good reference given. Call at No 127 Bleecker-st., Room No. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and laundress; good reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 86 Charlton-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; reference. Apply in the rear at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to do general housework, in City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; references if required. Call at No. 403 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, who is willing to assist with the washing and make herself useful, a situation. Apply at No. 256 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., next to harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Apply at 425 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 130 Norfolk-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as cook, and would assist in the washing; also, another girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at the store, No. 144 West 19th-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 128 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, a situation in City or country; would do housework. Apply at No. 256 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., next to harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 26 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing, by a Protestant girl; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS WORK by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF GOOD CITY reference, to do fine washing and ironing at her own residence, 258 East 10th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good groom and careful driver; no objection to the country; will be highly recommended from his last place. Call or address C. W., at the Excelsior Stables, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single first-class man; leaves on account of his employer giving up driving for the Winter; refers to his present employer. Call on or address DANIEL, private stable No. 28 East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for one week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTant,) a situation on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; would make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address T. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A young man who understands the care of horses perfectly, and a good driver; can be well recommended by late employer. Address T. L., No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; six years' City reference; will be disengaged on Saturday, his present employer leaving for Europe. Call at the private stable, No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who fully understands the business; he neither drinks nor smokes; will make himself generally useful; six years' City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION: a Protestant man; good references; no objection to either City or country. Address, for two days, T. D., Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FROM EUrope, a situation as waiter; no objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

INSURANCE.—A MAN OF THREE YEARS' experience as supervisor of agencies for a Fire Insurance Company, desires to connect himself with some reliable Company; references furnished. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 12[illegible] Times Office. Correspondence or interview in person.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING to procure a first-class coachman can find one by applying at No. 80 6th-av.; left his last employer on account of closing up his house for the Winter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Scotch Protestant man of middle age; single; disengaged in consequence of the decease of his employer in Brooklyn; is a thorough driver in City or country, and a superior groom; for competency, steadiness and reliability cannot be excelled; unexceptionable references. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address J. M., No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; can milk; very best of City reference; country preferred. Address C. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER. ADdress Rev. Mr. STEPHENSON, St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, 19th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go to the country; the man to take care of horses and a small carriage and work in a garden; the woman to cook, wash and iron, and take charge of the house for a single gentleman. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 21 West 34th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EACH TOWN, TO take the agency for the sale of BRADSTREET'S RUBBER MOLDING and WEATHER STRIPS, applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered to agents. From Ten to Twenty-five Dollars per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. First who apply secure a bargain. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of our wholesale lace and embroidery department; must thoroughly understand the business and have a good acquaintance with buyers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A DOWN-TOWN wholesale and retail grocery; must thoroughly understand the business; best City reference required. Address D. E., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A girl who can use a Wheeler & Wilson machine; youngest child 5 years old. Apply, with references, at No. 44 West 21st-st., from 9 to 12 this day.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; one who can dress hair and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 214 East 18th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

MISS LUCY J. TALLMAN

Will open a school for teaching Object and Perspective Drawing, also French, at No. 604 6th-av., MONDAY, Dec. 7.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 22. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT COUNtry home, convenient to the City, would like to take under her care one or two little children; would be willing to take the entire care of an infant. Address, immediately, H. L., Box No. 1,534 Post Office.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A SUCCESSFUL TUTOR, EXPERIENCED in the studies of West Point and scientific schools, could attend afternoon or evening to instruct in higher mathematics, English and history. Address THETA, Box No. 147 Times Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR, OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, mathematics and the French and German languages, wishes a pupil. Address A. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 37 West 33d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MERHEN, plaintiffs, against FRANK D. CARLEY and GEORGE A. WELLES, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 5, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
o30-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible], Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufactured diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 229 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 35th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK	TUESDAY, Dec. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	Dec. 5	HIBERNIA	Dec 26
CALEDONIA	Dec. 12	EUROPA	Jan. 2
BRITANNIA	Dec. 19	COLUMBIA	Jan. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SAMARIA	Dec. 3	PALMYRA	Dec. 17
TRIPOLI	Dec. 10	TARIFA	Dec. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO	3,015 tons	Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows	Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows	Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer,
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, and FLORIDA on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.
Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 6 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Dec. 12

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, E. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st, between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

WHITE LEAD FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bid for White Lead*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 5th inst., on account of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, for 3,500 pounds White Lead, *the very best quality*, on account of G. P. Bergen, who has failed to deliver as per his contract for Class No. 56, dated July 8, 1868. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery *within ten days* after the award is made. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named above, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
} Water Commissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, for work and materials for the Hudson River Improvement, between Troy and New-Baltimore, as follows:

1. For 32,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Rubble Stone, delivered in the dikes, and leveled on top.
2. For 132,000 feet, more or less, of Piles, Oak, Pine, Chestnut, Spruce or Hackmatack: Piles to be not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, about 90,000 feet of them to be more than 25 feet long.
3. For Driving 130,000 feet of Piles, more or less.
4. For the Timber Work on 2,600 feet, more or less, of half dike.
5. For the Timber Work on 5,500 feet, more or less, of full dike.
6. For 10,000 pounds, more or less, of one-inch Wrought Iron Spike, without heads.
7. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for Stone, so much for running foot for Piles, for Driving, and for Timber Work.

Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form, and properly certified.

Specimens of Stone and Iron, plans and specifications of Timber Work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Eng'rs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURE
And have constantly on hand for sale
WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,
And every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—LOST ON THURSDAY MORNING, supposed on the corner of Mercer and Canal sts., a POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money and three concert tickets; the finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 5 West 30th-st.

REMOVALS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE, THE OFfice of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been removed for the present to No. 52 Wall-st., (National City Bank Building, second floor, front.)

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND PLUSH FOR Cloaks; Velvet Bonnets and Mantilla Velvet; real Laces and Feathers.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.

An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CHURCH-WARMING AND VENTILATION.—Messrs. HAWLEY and PHILLIPS, Room No. 125 Astor House, invite attention to their operating model, believed to be the cheapest and most efficient method yet proposed, and in successful operation.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPACIOUS, CHEERFUL AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families, ladies or gentlemen to let, with board, in the handsome double house No. 313 West 23d-st., situate within two minutes' walk of Pike's Opera House, the 23d-st. stages and the 8th-av. cars. Liberal table and moderate terms.

TO RENT.—A LADY DESIRING TO EXERcise herself in music can be accommodated with one room and have the use of a first-class fabric piano, recently bought by the family of a music teacher, with lessons or without it. Inquire at No. 330 East 23d-st., second floor. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, just married, of good social position, but moderate means, desire board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be obtained; terms not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with particulars, S. F., Box No. 4,121 Post Office. References exchanged.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD PARLOR, with ample closets, hot and cold water, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; three windows; delightful southern exposure; location excellent. Inquire at No. 140 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE adults, gentleman, wife and son, sitting room and two bedrooms, with board, in a private family, between 9th and 17th sts., Irving-place and 5th-av. Address W. H., Station D.

BOARD—WANTED, BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, front and back rooms on second or third floor, furnished, with breakfast and dinner. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 40th sts. Address, with terms, E. W. J., Box No. 5,518 Post Office.

$25 A WEEK FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, first-class board and real home comforts; family small and private; no boarders; East 49th-st., near Lexington-av. Address Post Office Box No. 4,692

$2 50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, with conveniences for fire, in a small family, at No. 180 Varick-st., on the line of the 6th-av. Railroad.

TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWLY FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen; will furnish board to satisfactory party; location central, near Madison-square and the hotels, No. 52 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE OF the best locations; view of Union-square; reasonable price to a good tenant. Apply at No. 31 East 14th-st., up stairs.

FIFTH AV.—OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also single rooms with board in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen in a private family residing on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Front room on third story. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN SECURE most desirable rooms, with board, in the first-class and elegantly-furnished house, No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS, (private bath-room,) to let to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

BOARD—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON second floor; location one of the finest in the City. Apply at No. 405 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO large rooms, with board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 30th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in a private family, at No. 109 Macdougal-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—FAMILIES DEsiring a good home for the Winter will please call as above. Table first-class.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor on Madison-square, with first-class board. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., (NEW NO.)—TO LET, a large furnished room, with hall bedroom adjoining if desirable.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park; $20 each.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST., rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., reception room, suitable for a physician's office, to let, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, WITH BOARD, first floor; location, 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished third-story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let two large, well-furnished rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Three large rooms, furnished, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, IN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with board. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH-ST. — HANDSOME rooms to let, with board.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 EAST 127TH-ST.—ROOMS to let with or without board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.

4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.

8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.

7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.

8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILliam D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE,
HENRY C. PLACE,
} Executors.
n13-law6mF*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL,
} Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 22,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, *including extracting under Gas*. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st.,
have on hand a large and select stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES — ALL STYLES FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.
100 SLEIGHS JUST RECEIVED.
Sleigh bells, harness, several second-hand carriages, for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

A—C SPRING CIRCULAR GLASS COUPE, drop seat, by Parker; 100 second-hand; 500 new carriages, harness; 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC POUND, 88TH-ST. and Madison-av., a gray horse and three goats, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, and a springing goat on Dec. 5.

WANTED—A BOX SLEIGH; SECOND-HAND will answer. Apply in the bakery, corner of Ewen and Devoe sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

COACH FOR SALE—AT NO. 422 3D-AV.; worth $150; will be sold for $50, if sold to-day; also, one nearly new for $500.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND WORK. Inquire at No. 52 Warren-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SING SING.—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., within one-half of a mile of the station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house, (filled in with brick,) containing two parlors, two dining-rooms and eleven sleeping-rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and attic; house is 45x35 feet, with an extension; is very substantially built and in perfect order throughout; there are about six acres of land, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; large carriage-house and stable. The above is offered for sale with the new and elegant furniture, and can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY, Penn., about thirty miles from Philadelphia, a good MANSION HOUSE, with six acres, located near railroad depot at Royer's Ford. A fine opportunity for opening a hotel. Building easily altered. Photograph and particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, the first-class dwelling-house No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., situated within three minutes' walk of ferries to both upper and lower part of New-York City; distance does not exceed thirty minutes from Wall-st. or from Broadway and Grand-st., New-York. The house is 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep. The ground running through to South 10th-st. is 50 feet by 200 feet. The house is most substantially built, thick walls and heavily timbered, and strong enough for a warehouse or factory. It is furnished in the best manner; furnace in cellar, grates and marble mantels throughout; hot and cold water to all parts of the house; baths, water-closets and all modern improvements. The house is frescoed throughout in the best manner. Will be sold at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Inquire of WM. WALL, No. 242 5th-av., or WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE.—HAS all improvements; fine yard, with arbors, grapes, &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; premises, No. 47 Elliott-place. See auction sales of WYCKOFF & LITTLE for Dec. 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT NO 23 William-st., 24 feet front, 33 feet in rear by 150 feet deep; well rented; good building; a desirable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS— To lease for 21 years, at a ground rent, property to be improved—The plot on 4th-av., middle of block, between 18th and 19th sts., embracing three 26 feet lots by 150 feet in depth; in close proximity to Union-square, the Everett House, Clarendon Hotel, and Arnold & Constable's new store, corner of Broadway and 19th-st. This plot is one of the largest and most eligible now in the market for a ground rent lease, and is in size adapted for three stores or 26x150, or two large stores, or for a large public building.

ALSO

For sale, near Grand-st. Ferry, in Williamsburg, 200 feet bulkhead front, with about 45 lots upland; a splendid site for a manufacturing company. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM, YORK-VILLE and near Jones' Wood for sale separately and in plots of twelve lots each or less. All in good neighborhoods and restricted against nuisances. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, 58th-st. and East River.

FOR SALE—IN BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Greene and Wooster sts., a plot of ground, 50x100 feet, with an L lot 25x100, suitable for a large wholesale establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND Fort Washington, a list of lots from one and to quantity to suit purchasers; also, some large plots; also, improved property to suit. Some furnished and unfurnished houses to let. A. B. MILLS, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 109 PEARL-st., on Hanover-square, 26x120 feet, through to Beaver-st.; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 200 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE AND ELIGIBLE floors, (of four, five and six rooms each,) on 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; each floor has separate water-closets, gas-meters and stationary tubs, and Croton and gas-fixtures complete. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent very low to a good tenant, on Main-st., within six minutes' walk of the depot; contains twelve rooms, bath-room, gas and furnace. Apply to T. M. ADAMS, No. 49 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 33d-st., thirty-one rooms and basement; adjoining building can be connected after May; would make a desirable hotel of fifty rooms. THOS. N. LAWRENCE, Coleman House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE, THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a cheap rent, the fine commodious marble front store, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., near Broadway; dimensions, 50x80 feet; basement beautifully lighted, 50x100. Apply on the premises.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

LOFTS AND OFFICE TO LET CHEAP.—Three fine lofts, with office, to let at the nominal rent of $60 per month, for all together. They are suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply at No. 95 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS OF the five-story brown stone building No. 24 Vesey-st. Apply to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY person having a large and well-furnished house, well located, to let for the Winter until 1st of May, will find a good tenant (private family without small children) by addressing, with particulars, Box No. 2,292 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 23d sts., a three or four story house, for a strictly genteel business purpose. Address, stating lowest terms for ten years, S. L. V., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT A PARTLY FURNISHED or an unfurnished house in the upper part of the City, in a genteel location. Apply at No. 251 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

MACY. MACY.

NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

WE ARE OFFERING
FINE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, SUCH AS EMB'D BREAKFAST SETS AND HANDKERCH'FS, POINT AIGUILLE COLLARS, HANDKERCH'FS, &c. BLACK LACE BARBES, CAPES AND SHAWLS,
at very low prices, to make ready for removal to our new premises, between 18th and 19th sts., in Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 703 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in velvet, silk and cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A SElect stock of Costumes, Cloaks, Ladies' Undergarments, &c. No. 12 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE.—At 7¾

Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and TO-MORROW, LAST MATINEE, and EVE. at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled.

The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Gueretti, Bagueard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.

Admission, Ev. and Matinee, $1. Family Circle, 30 cts.

After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.

Private boxes for Saturday Matinee can now be secured.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LAST MATINEE.
TO-MORROW AT 1. DOORS OPEN AT 12½.
LAST GENEVIEVE MATINEE.

The Theatre Francais is required after Saturday for the necessary rehearsals for other works in preparation, which will shortly be produced.

At the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house, $1; private boxes, $8; proscenium, $12 50.

The lobbies at the theatre will be heated and opened, so that ladies will not be compelled to remain outside.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE DAILY.
Unabated success of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Who appear before continuously crowded houses.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, With new local hits, Costumes and Appointments.	IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. and DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE to JERSEY.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Especially for families.	CINDERELLA, OR The Little Glass Slipper.

Throughout the day at all hours,
COM. FOOTE and MISS NESTELLE, the smallest matured people in the universe. A host of living human phenomena.
THE MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, AND THE CURIOSITIES OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Forming the greatest combination of attractions in the world. All strangers visiting New-York should visit Wood's Museum. Admission 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music	Piano,
Violin	Organ,
Theory and Composition	Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.	
Modern Languages	By Native Professors.

ESMERALDA, BY T. VAN LERIUS, now on exhibition at Miner & Barker's Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, day and evening.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAIL-ROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

FURNITURE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, a bargain; has been a short time in use; one rich carved rosewood bedstead and marble top dressing-bureau, French plate, rich black walnut extension table, handsome black walnut sideboard; also, two carved gilt window cornices, nearly new. Apply at J. W. HICKEY'S cabinet and upholstery establishment, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

TOSTEE AND IRMA.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC,
and all the distinguished artists of the
DOUBLE COMPANY.
Every evening at 8,

LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Mlle. TOSTEE	as	LISCHEN
M. DARDIGNAC	as	FRITZCHEN

BARBE-BLEUE.

Mlle. IRMA	as	BOULOTTE
M. AUJAC	as	BARBE-BLEUE

Introducing the grand PAS DE QUATRE, danced by Mlle. DE ROSA, Mlles. FRANCISCO and Sig. CELLINI.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office: Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 7,

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA

of Offenbach's most laughable creation,

LES BAVARDS,

Opera Bouffe in two acts.
Mlle. TOSTEE in her unapproachable impersonation of the needy young nobleman.....ROLAND
The other characters by Mlles. Lambele and Duclos, Messrs. Duchesne, Lagriffoul and Benedick.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1868,
AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

MLLE. TOSTEE IN TWO CHARACTERS,

FIRST ACT OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
And SECOND ACT OF LA BELLE HELENE.
Seats now for sale at usual offices.

BY REQUEST,
REV. MRS. WM. P. CORBIT
has consented to repeat the
SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT,
IN THE 17TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4, 1868.

A READING

BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
At LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Selections from Macaulay and Dickens.
FIRST—Lars Porsena;
A lay of Ancient Rome.

SECOND—Dora's Courtship, Marriage and Housekeeping. From David Copperfield.

THIRD—Pecksniff and Family at Todger's Boarding-house. From Martin Chuzzlewit.

Tickets, $1. For sale at Bedford's drug store, No. 789 6th-av.; Fleming's book store, No. 652 6th-av.; Rushton's drug store, Hoffman House; Randolph's book store, No. 770 Broadway, and at Lyric Hall.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the charming Fairy Spectacle entitled,
CINDERELLA;
CINDERELLA;
CINDERELLA;
CINDERELLA;
} OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which will be given at every entertainment by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
including every variety of
DASHING BAREBACK RIDING,
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

MUSICAL.

A.—HAINES BROS.',

CELEBRATED
PIANOS
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT,
No. 46 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

BEFORE YOU BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand piano, rent one for a few months. Then if you purchase, we will deduct the rent, or sell on installments.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, No. 55 West 16th-st.

A good second-hand SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO will be sold at a BARGAIN.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS, No. 310 WEST 26TH-ST.—Faithful teachers supplied from $10 upward. Principals' terms, $60. That the system may be tested, several gratuitous scholarships have been instituted for advanced pupils in the higher art of piano playing. Application SATURDAY, at 10 A. M.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, NO. 40 DOWNING-st., has for sale two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass; one second-hand, five stops, for sale low.

STEAMBOTAS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail road.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS.
[illegible] to 300th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime,

"The" Hit. "The" Hit.	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	"The" Hit. "The" Hit.

The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun."	300 300 300 300 300	"There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
The greatest ballet troupe in America.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1868,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1, will be performed
AFTER DARK; OR,
LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST, NEW SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
THIRD AFTER DARK MATINEE.
DOORS OPEN AT 12¼. COMMENCES AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.

THIS EVENING, EXTRA ATTRACTION,
THREE PIECES.
BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
DRAMA, COMEDY, FARCE, SONG, DANCE.
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
THE IRISH TUTOR.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS
IN ALL THE PIECES.
SATURDAY—REGULAR WILLIAMS MATINEE.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, THE NEW PIECE,
THE EMERALD RING,
Written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, by John Brougham, Esq., will be produced.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.....as.....Rosalind
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.....as.....Juliet
THURSDAY, (only time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.....as.....Lady Teazle
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Box-book open for this entire series of performances.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Farewell benefit of Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON. Mr. HARRY MACARTHY has kindly volunteered. Daly's prize drama of the RED SCARF. Watts Phillips' immense drama of NOBODY'S CHILD. TO-MORROW (Saturday) Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock. THE DRUNKARD; OR, THE FALLEN SAVED.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA.
FIRST APPEARANCE of the WONDERFUL TENOR,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
AGED TEN YEARS, MASTER DE SOLLA, AGED TEN YEARS.
Last week of the beautiful operatic burlesque
LA SOMNAMBULA, LA SOMNAMBULA,
LA SOMNAMBULA, LA SOMNAMBULA,
with those popular artists, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Warren White, Dan Bryant.
BRYANTS. DE SOLLA. UNSWORTH. EUGENE. BRYANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will give during the coming season, as heretofore,
FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
(GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL,
the first to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat.....SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,)
TWO DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places:
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 732 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats can now be selected.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.

GRAND SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.....DIRECTOR.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, extra Twenty-five Cents.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, AT 8,
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when the following array of talent will appear:
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
The talented children, aged 9 and 10 years,
JOANNA and WILLIE HESS.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway's; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.
The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.

These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.

Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The second lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING, at STEINWAY HALL, by Prof. ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, on the TELESCOPE and its revelations. No reserved seats. Doors open 7½. Overtures on the organ, by G. W. Morgan, at 7¾, and lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 50 cents each.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL, BY PARTICULAR request, repeat his new lecture, "Circumstances," at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1868. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. To be had at J. R. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway, and No. 15 Union-square; Palmer's, No. 14 Bible House; Cross Brothers', No. 139 Nassau-st. and 15 3d-av.; P. W. Denham's, 15 Nassau-st.

MME. OLYMPE AUDOUARD'S CONFERENCES.—The fourth lecture of this series will take place at 8½ o'clock THIS EVENING, at the rooms of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, No. 38 Clinton-place. Subject—*The Rights of Woman.* Tickets $1.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays	4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at	8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicines, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 118 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 118 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 118 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since [illegible].

WORLD-WEARY.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

Weary, weary, oh, how weary
Is she of the cold world's strife—
Dreary, dreary, oh, how dreary
Is the path of her sad life!
Grim the phantoms that pursue her—
Ever, ever night and day—
Whispering dark words unto her—
Chasing hope and faith away.

Not a trusted friend is near her—
In the world she stands alone—
None to soothe her—none to cheer her—
Wronged, uncared for and unknown.
Gazes she upon the water—
Dazed her brain and wild her eye—
Breathes the prayer her mother taught her,
And then plunges in to die!

Rash the deed, but judge her kindly,
Ye who gaze on horrified—
Had she never loved so blindly,
She would never thus have died.
Raise her form, all bruised and broken,
Lay it gently 'neath the sod—
Let not one harsh word be spoken—
Leave her failings all with God!

ALICE BLAKE;

OR,

THE FERRY-HOUSE MEETING.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,

Author of "Eveleen Wilson," "Galenus, the Gladiator," "White Eagle, the Avenger," "Wild Nell, the Spy," "The Sexton of Saxony," &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE TEMPTER AND THE TEMPTED.

It was about 5 o'clock on a bright July afternoon, and crowds of persons were jostling each other as they passed to and from the ferry-boats on the Fulton ferry. It was hardly time for the great rush occasioned by laboring people returning from their work in the big City to their homes in Brooklyn, to commence, and yet the throng was large enough to fill the boats comfortably.

Among the persons passing from the boat at the hour mentioned was a young girl over whose head perhaps eighteen Summers had passed.

She was a beautiful creature, with large, lustrous, soft black eyes and raven hair, which clustered in curls about temples of alabaster whiteness—her features were regular, her form tall and commanding, but her face, viewed as a whole, indicated a susceptibility to passion and a lack of firmness. Attractive as she was, however, in personal appearance, her dress was that of a working girl, although it fitted her with great neatness, and gave her altogether a refined and lady-like appearance.

Instead of passing out through the gate with the motley crowd, the girl alluded to entered the ferry-house and seating herself near the window, looked out upon the bridge, and fixed her gaze upon the passers-by, as boat after boat departed bearing its living freight, as though looking for some particular face.

"It is nearly 6 o'clock," she exclaimed with a deep sigh, as she fixed her eyes upon the ferry clock, "and he promised to be here at 5. What can have detained him! Will he come?"

She blushed scarlet as she propounded this question to herself, and directly afterward she continued,

"What a dunce I am to entertain such a doubt, even for a moment! Of course he will come, else why did he urge me, so much against my will, to the meeting. And am I doing right to meet him? No matter. I will not think of that now. But I wish he would come, for Hugh leaves his work at 6 o'clock, and what if he should see us together here!"

Even as she ended her soliloquy, a fashionably-dressed and showy-looking youth of 25 entered the ferry-gate and walked directly into the ferry-house.

"My dear Alice!" he exclaimed, as he walked up to the girl, took her small hand in his, and gazed passionately into her face, "how kind of you to be so punctual! I am a little behind time myself, but the delay was unavoidable, I assure you. But we are together now, and you will forgive me, I am sure!"

"I have nothing to forgive, Mr. Melton," replied the girl, in a tremulous voice, and her dark eyes sought the ground as she spoke, while a crimson flush suffused her cheek and brow.

"Mr. Melton?" returned the youth, in a tone of undisguised chagrin, "Mr. Melton! Is that the way to address one who is so soon to become your husband? Why, my poor little girl, what has come over you so suddenly? At our last meeting you called me your darling Frank, and was neither cold nor distant; now, with averted face and scarcely audible voice you call me Mr. Melton, even though in an hour from this time we are to be joined together indissolubly. What am I to judge from this?"

"Forgive me, Frank! Oh, forgive me!" exclaimed the girl, in a tone of earnest pleading, as the bright tears glistened in her eyes; "you know not the wild tumult which is raging in this bosom—the struggle between love and duty which is going on—or you would pity me! I cannot go with you to-night, Frank—our marriage must be put off!"

"Again!" exclaimed the youth, while a look of mingled disappointment and spleen settled upon his handsome but sensual face, "and what is in the way of our union now, pray? Has your would-be lover, the low mechanic, Hugh Horton, been restored to favor, or have you been listening to another sermon on filial obedience from the lips of that fussy old clerical bore, Parson Williams?"

"Don't Frank; please don't speak so disrespectfully of Mr. Williams and so contemptuously of poor Hugh!" returned the girl, beseechingly—"the minister is a good man. He has known me from infancy—it was he who christened me, and I love him next to my own father; and as for Hugh, though poor, he is warm-hearted, generous and truthful. Heaven knows I have wronged him deeply enough without listening to anything against him, and I shall always have a friendly feeling for him, let what will happen. You must not—indeed you must not—speak slightingly of my friends, or I shall be angry with you."

"Well, then, I won't, darling, since it displeases you," rejoined the youth soothingly, as he drew the unresisting girl toward him, "but you must admit that I have reason to feel bitterly when you speak of once more deferring our marriage. I tell you it must not be, Alice. I cannot longer live without you. I have waited for you till my patience is exhausted, and if you put me off again I shall think that you do not love me!"

"Unkind Frank!" exclaimed the girl, reproachfully; "not love you! oh, what have I not sacrificed for you! Father, home, friends, everything! For you I have decided to forsake my only parent in his old age—for you I have set at naught the counsel and advice of my revered pastor; for you I have deceived and trifled with a true and trusting heart; one that I know beats only for me—and yet you say that I do not love you!"

"Forgive me, dearest!" exclaimed the young man in a tone of contrition, "I was rendered peevish and perverse by hope deferred and hardly knew what I did say. But if you love me as you say you do—and as I believe you do—prove it by going with me at once and becoming my wife!"

"Frank, again I say I cannot at present," returned the girl firmly—"my father has been taken desperately ill, and if I should leave him now, and marry you against his express command, the act would kill him. Of this I am as certain as I am that the sun will rise to-morrow; and would you have me guilty of murdering my only parent?"

"But you need not desert your father," urged the youth—"we can keep our marriage secret till he gets better. Who is to know anything of it, save ourselves? Come, Alice, darling Alice, I have set my heart on this and can you not gratify me?"

The girl evidently wavered and after a moment of reflection she said:

"I will not go with you to-night, Frank—I have made up my mind to that, and I will not alter it. My father was very ill when I left home and I must return to him at once. Indeed I would not have met you at all to-night if I had not faithfully promised to do so. Having kept my promise I must now return, but I will meet you here again the day after to-morrow if my father is better, and then I may comply with your wishes. So farewell, dear Frank, till we meet again."

"Farewell, since it must be so!" exclaimed the youth, in a tone of biter disappointment, and first glancing around he imparted a kiss upon the not unwilling lips of the girl, and the next moment mingled with the throng and passed through the ferry-gate.

CHAPTER II.

THE PLUMBER AND WHAT HE SAW.

The interview between the young couple alluded to in the foregoing chapter was not entirely unnoticed. One there was who, while passing the window on his way to the boat, had accidentally looked in and recognized the two persons. This was a gracefully-built and fine-looking young man, apparently about twenty-two years of age, whose garments were coarse though cleanly, and who carried in one hand a workman's dinner kettle, and in the other a tool of some sort used by plumbers. The most casual observer would have been struck by his nobility of countenance, notwithstanding his bronzed skin and the roughness of his attire. His eyes were large and of a steel-blue color, his nose straight and his mouth beautifully curved, while a wealth of dark chestnut hair clustered around his temples, and on the left side covered the only unsightly mark about his finely-shaped head. This was a deep red birth-mark, which was only visible when the hair which covered it was lifted by the wind, or in some other manner.

The name of this youth was Hugh Horton, and as he will figure prominently throughout our story, it may be as well to let the reader know something of his history.

His life from early infancy had been one long struggle with poverty. He had never known a mother's tender care, and the only protector he had ever had was an itinerant Italian organ-grinder named Horton, who found his way to New-York when the subject of our remarks was but two years of age. This old man represented himself as being the child's father. The mother of the boy, he said, had sickened on shipboard and died on the passage from Italy to this port, and was buried at sea. Nobody doubted the story, although there was nothing whatever in the appearance of the two which would warrant the supposition that they were father and son—the former being a swarthy, low-browed, animal-looking man, while the child was a bright, fair-skinned, rosy-cheeked boy, who won the affections of every one who looked upon him, and who was the idol of every man, woman and child in the tenement-house where the old Italian found a lodging. The old man found no difficulty in getting a neighbor to take charge of the boy while he went his daily rounds, for he was as good-natured as he was beautiful, and never gave those who consented to take charge of him the slightest trouble. Whenever the great difference between the two was commented upon in the organ-grinder's presence, he accounted for it by saying that the boy was exactly like his mother, and this explanation was generally satisfactory.

A rough time of it had little Hugh while the old man lived, for when he got to be five years of age he was forced into the streets to beg, and not unfrequently was he cruelly beaten when he failed to bring home money enough to furnish the vagabond who claimed him, with drink. At length, however, the old man died in a fit of delirium tremens after a hard debauch, and poor little Hugh became one of the city's children. There were plenty in the tenement-house who shed tears copiously over the forlorn little one, and who would gladly have adopted him, could they have done so, but they all had large families of their own and were obliged to work hard to keep the wolf from the door.

Hugh was consequently sent to a public institution, from whence in time he was apprenticed to a plumber with whom he faithfully served his time. At the period when we introduce him to the reader he was the most trusted and valuable workman whom his employer had.

Lowly as had been his condition, Hugh Horton was of a proud, ambitious nature, and felt keenly the odium which attached to his earlier life. His good sense told him that he was rather to be praised than blamed for having so well acted his part in the path which had been marked out for him, but he knew the estimation in which he must be held by the cold and heartless world and the subject occasioned him many moments of bitter reflection. But never had he felt his degradation so deeply as after he had met with and learned to love—as only such an earnest nature as his could love—the beautiful Alice Blake. In his romantic fondness he imagined that to be worthy of her he should have been born a Prince at least, although, apart from his thoughts of her he had but small love for titles. On the contrary, he was intensely democratic in his ideas, and felt that the only true nobility was that which springs from the uncorrupt heart and a strict performance of duty.

Such was Hugh Horton, and a deadly pallor overspread his fine face as he recognized the parties in the ferry-house to whom we have alluded, and he set his teeth hard and his bosom heaved convulsively as he looked at them.

"Meeting in the ferry-house!" he muttered—"Have they gone so far as that! Oh, Alice! Alice!"

He leaned against the railing of the ferry-bridge and bowed his head with a look of mingled mortification and regret. For a moment he remained thus, and then he started toward the boat. Suddenly, however, he checked himself and paused as if in deep thought.

"I must see this man," he muttered; "he will think perhaps that I am meddling in a matter which does not concern me. If he means to act fairly by her I will not stand in his way, but if he intends to wrong her it is my duty to interfere, for her father is stretched on a sick bed, and she has nobody else to look out for her."

"Dy you know that young lady's name?" asked a voice close at his ear.

He turned, and his gaze encountered that of a shabbily-dressed man with a sinister expression of countenance, and a face which bore the unmistakable marks of dissipation.

"What young lady?" responded Hugh, for he did not dream that the man alluded to Alice Blake.

"The one who is talking to that gay-looking youth in the ferry-house," replied the man.

"Yes, I do know her name," replied Hugh, blushing with shame at the idea that Alice should be watched by another as well as himself, and that other so very objectionable a character as the man seemed—"I do know her name. Why do you ask?"

"Mere curiosity on my part," replied the man. "Her face looks familiar to me. If you will tell me her name it will save me the trouble of asking her the question, and it will, also, perhaps, spare the young lady's feelings somewhat, for I dare say she wouldn't care to be seen speaking to such a looking individual as myself."

"I can't help thinking that your curiosity smacks greatly of impertinence," responded Hugh, indignantly, "but rather than you should so greatly annoy her, I will give you the information which you seek. The lady's name is Alice Blake."

The man started slightly, but immediately recovering himself, he said:

"Thank you, Sir—I am much obliged to you. Good day, Sir." And turning upon his heel he walked away, whistling carelessly.

Greatly annoyed, Hugh took his position in an out-of-the-way corner, till the couple he had been watching separated, and, heaving a sigh of relief when he observed that the girl took her way to the boat instead of accompanying the man, he at once started after the latter.

He overtook him before he had walked far, and touched him gently on the shoulder.

Turning quietly around, the young man seemed greatly surprised and somewhat startled, as his eyes met the honest, frank orbs of the mechanic, but almost instantly recovering himself, he said in a sharp tone, while his face flushed angrily:

"What do you want, fellow?"

"I desire a few moments' conversation with you, Mr. Melton," replied the mechanic in a firm but gentle tone.

"I have no time to waste in talking with you, Sir," replied the young man, in a haughty tone, "I have no use for a plumber just at present," and he was about to proceed on his way when the mechanic again placed his hand upon the youth's shoulder, and gently detaining him said:

"But you must take time, Mr. Melton. My business is of an important nature and must not be delayed. You must hear what I have to say, and you must also answer certain questions which I shall put to you."

"Must I?" exclaimed the youth, with asperity—"and suppose I refuse?"

"In that case," replied the mechanic, "I shall feel myself obliged to call at your house and seek that information from your father which you refuse to give."

The young man started and turned pale, but after a moment's hesitation he said, almost savagely:

"Look you, Mr. Hugh Horton—for such I believe is your name—if money is any object to you in this matter—and of course it is—name the price of your silence, and if it is not too large we will come to terms. But if you persist in following me, and interfering in what does not concern you, you may possibly get a bullet in your brain some fine day." And as he spoke he lightly tapped the handle of a silver-mounted revolver which protruded slightly from the inside pocket of his coat.

"I do not heed your threats, Mr. Melton," rejoined the mechanic, with great imperturbability—"I can die but once, and perhaps the very greatest favor which you could do me would be to put me out of the world. While I have life, however, I shall endeavor to do my duty, and I tell you candidly that neither your money nor your threats shall deter me from it."

"Come, then," exclaimed Melton, with bravado, "let me hear your very modest request. What is it you want of me?"

"I want to know," replied the mechanic, "what your intentions are with regard to the young lady from whom you parted a few moments since?"

"And pray," returned Melton, with a sneer, "who gave you the right to act on her behalf in this or any other matter?"

"Mr. Melton," rejoined Horton, and his voice trembled with emotion as he spoke, "I have assumed the right, and my conscience tells me I am acting properly. Oh, Mr. Melton, you cannot be entirely heartless. You have sisters, young, lovely and respected. Should you like them to meet the fate which you, or I am greatly mistaken, have marked out for Alice Blake? Your stations in life are entirely different. She is poor; you are rich, proud and powerful. Your connections would never recognize her as your wife, nor would the society in which you move receive her. Judging from these facts, to me the conclusion is irresistible that in seeking her society you are actuated only by an unholy passion. But I may be mistaken; at least it is possible that I may be; and if you will assure me, on the word and honor of a gentleman, that such is the case, I will humbly beg your pardon for thus interfering, and promise never to offend in like manner again. But if your intentions are dishonorable, I warn you beforehand to forego your purpose; for as truly as there is a Heaven above us, so truly will I hold you to a strict account if ill should befall her. I love Alice Blake as man never loved woman before. She is my life, my world. There is no labor I would not undertake for her—no pain I would not endure; and loving her as I do, I will not stand idly by and see her sacrificed. Promise me that it is your intention to marry her, and, though my heart may break in the struggle, I will give her up. Withhold this promise, and I will dog your footsteps like a shadow, unless you agree to relinquish your pursuit of her. And should you succeed, despite my vigilance, in accomplishing your base design, the exploit shall cost you your life. By the deep love I bear Alice Blake, I swear it!"

"There is a good stump speaker lost in you, old fellow," said Melton, in a tone of irony; "I advise you to drop your work-bench and go into politics. You would shine in a ward primary. In the meantime your eloquence is thrown away upon me and you may as well save it for time of need. To set you entirely at rest, however, and to prevent the disagreeable possibility of your calling upon my slightly choleric old governor, I will gratify you so far as to say that it is my intention to marry the beautiful and fascinating Alice Blake; that is, provided that you will graciously allow me to take my own time for entering into so important a contract."

"This assurance, on your part, is sufficient," returned Horton, coolly; "see to it that you do not break your word, for rest assured that I shall keep my vow."

And the young mechanic retraced his steps toward the ferry, while Frank Melton walked onward muttering:

"I'm afraid I shall have trouble with that fellow some day." He mused awhile and then he continued: "Where have I seen a face that looks like his? Oh, I know now! He is the image of Estelle Harcourt!"

Hugh reached the ferry and passed through the gate when his attention was attracted by a crowd of persons gathered on the verge of the slip, looking down into the water with noisy vociferations and all laboring under the greatest excitement, while above the noise and confusion ran the shrill tones of a woman's voice:

"Save him! save him for the love of Heaven! Oh, don't let him drown before my eyes!"

Hugh Horton comprehended the whole thing at once, and forcing his way through the crowd he soon succeeded in gaining a position in front where every body was giving orders and nobody seemed to know what to do, while struggling in the water was a boy apparently about 14 years of age, who was evidently fast drowning.

Throwing his tools upon the ground, Hugh Horton, without stopping to take off his coat even, plunged in and grasping the boy from behind held him above water while he calmly gave orders to those above to pass down a rope. One was speedily procured, and securing it around the boy's waist, Hugh was about to instruct those who held it to hoist, when he discovered, for the first time, that a large rat was seated on the top of the boy's head and clinging tenaciously to his hair. The lookers-on above made the discovery at the same time, and a simultaneous cry of "There's a rat biting him! knock it off!" arose. Supposing it to be a voracious dock-rat, Hugh Horton was about to brush it off into the water, when the boy for the first time spoke.

"Oh, don't hurt Nip!" he cried. "Poor Nip! He won't bite you unless I tell him to. Don't hurt Nip! Don't hurt Nip! I can't get on without Nip!"

"He has tamed it and made a pet of it," exclaimed the woman, who had been so loud in her cries for succor—"it goes all over with him, and is very harmless. Please don't hurt it. The poor boy has not good sense. He is an idiot, and the rat is his only companion. He would grieve himself to death if harm should come to it. Please don't hurt it!"

Hugh could not help thinking that it was a strange pet, but when he perceived that it was, indeed, harmless, and was only clinging to the boy's hair for safety, he did not disturb it, but gave the word, and the boy was soon placed in safety upon the dock, his strange pet still clinging tenaciously to his hair.

Hugh followed the boy as speedily as possible, and when he also had gained a footing on the ferry-bridge, the woman, who had the boy in charge, approached him, and began vociferously to call down blessings upon his head. She went on with great volubility, but in the very midst of her harangue, Hugh brushed the wet locks from his temple, in his efforts to wring the water therefrom, and in doing so, exposed the deep-red mark to which reference has been already made. As the sight met the woman's eyes, she started back, uttered a shrill, sharp scream, and came near falling to the ground with terror. Then suddenly recovering herself, she grasped the hand of the foolish boy, and said, hurriedly:

"Come, Rat! Come away! This is no place for us! Come away! Come away! It is he! It is he; After all these long years, it is he! To think that he should have saved you from drowning! How inscrutable are the ways of Providence! How strange! How very strange! Great Heaven forgive me! What shall I do! Oh, what shall I do! Dare I tell Stone of it! I must! I must!" And thus muttering to herself, she walked swiftly away, while the crowd rapidly dispersed, and Hugh made his way on board a boat which was just leaving the slip, wondering, as he was carried homeward, what the woman could possibly have discovered in his appearance to have so terribly startled her.

Perhaps the reader also wonders, but he will know in time.

CHAPTER III.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

When Alice Blake parted from Frank Melton she went directly on board the ferry-boat, and having reached the Brooklyn side of the river took her way to her own residence; a neat cottage house situated in the suburbs.

Arrived at home she proceeded directly to her father's room.

An aged woman was seated near the bed of the sick man, and as the girl entered, the former placed her finger upon her lip and uttered an admonitory "Hush!" in a low whisper.

"Is he asleep?" inquired the girl, in a cautious undertone.

The attendant inclined her head affirmatively in reply.

"Is he better?" was the next question; and as the girl propounded it, she advanced cautiously on tip-toe, and gazed anxiously down into the face of the invalid.

"Hush!" again cautioned the attendant, and rising silently, she beckoned the girl away to an adjoining room. "He has but just fallen asleep," she continued, when she had closed the door, "and he needs rest badly; we must be careful not to waken him."

"Has the doctor been here since I left home?" asked the girl anxiously.

"Yes; about an hour since," was the reply.

"What did he say, Aunt Margaret?" was the next question, and the girl fixed a searching gaze upon the face of the old woman.

"Don't ask me, child," was the evasive reply; "you look tired. Lay off your things and get a cup of tea. It will refresh you."

"Aunt Margaret," said Alice, in an earnest, pleading tone, "tell me what the doctor said; I ought to know. If the report is favorable it will greatly relieve my mind—if it is otherwise, I can nerve myself to bear it."

"Perhaps it is best," returned the old woman, after a moment of reflection, "you will feel the blow less when it comes. My poor child, your father must die—perhaps in a few hours, perhaps not for some days yet. But no power on earth can save him from death in a short time."

"My darling father!" exclaimed Alice, weeping bitterly, "is it possible he can be so near his end? How can I bear his loss?"

"You must learn to bear it," rejoined the old woman, calmly—"I, too, shall feel his loss deeply, after he is laid beneath the sod, for he has ever been like a kind and dutiful son to me, although I was only his housekeeper. He taught you to call me Aunt Margaret, and I have always loved you both as though you were really kin to me. I loved your mother, too—and with good reason, for she was as sweet a creature as ever lived. For twenty years I have been in the service of your family, and it is only natural that I should grieve to see the head of it stricken down." And placing her apron to her eyes, the faithful servitor wept freely. Suddenly she started, as a moan from the adjoining room caught her quick ear, and hastily drying her eyes, she whispered:

"Calm yourself, Alice—master your feelings, darling. He is awaking and he will miss me. I must go to him, and if he inquires for you—which he probably will—you must be prepared to see him without the traces of tears upon your face."

Thus speaking Aunt Margaret left the room, and in a few moments thereafter she reappeared and summoned Alice to the bedside of her dying parent.

Alice was not slow to obey the summons. Seating herself at the invalid's bedside, she took his thin white hand in her own, and imprinting a fond kiss on his white forehead, she said:

"Alice is here, father. Are you better?"

"Yes, darling," muttered the invalid, "much better. At least, I shall be shortly, for your mother has assured me that I shall soon rejoin her."

"My mother!" exclaimed Alice, in a tone of apprehension, for she thought his mind was wandering.

"Yes, pet, your mother," returned the sick man, calmly." "I have been with her in the spirit land for the last hour, and I have been happy—oh, so happy!"

"Father, your mind is disturbed," said Alice, soothingly; "you should endeavor to sleep again."

"Do not deceive yourself, daughter," returned the invalid, with a wan smile; "my mind is as tranquil as an unruffled sea, and I shall never sleep again till I sleep the sleep which knows no waking."

"Oh, father—dear father, say not so!" exclaimed Alice, weeping passionately, in spite of her endeavors to control herself. "You will get better—you must not die and leave me alone in the cold, heartless world!"

"God has ordained it so, little one," said the invalid, calmly, "and He doeth all things well. He has graciously permitted me to retain full possession of my faculties, for which I am truly thankful, and now, if you love me, darling, you will control yourself and listen calmly to what I am about to say. Hugh has not been here yet, has he, Aunt Margaret?" he continued, turning his eyes upon the old attendant.

"He should have been here by this time. I must not die without seeing him. And now, my child, listen to my last request. You are the only tie which binds me to the earth. I have watched over you from your birth, my only one, with such love as even a fond parent seldom feels, and I would fain see you provided for ere I take my departure to that better land, where I trust you will one day join your mother and me. This cottage as you know, belongs to me, and I have in bank, in Boston, some two thousand dollars, saved out of the wreck of my fortune for you, my child. It has been drawing interest since I placed it there some years ago, for although I have often been greatly in need, I foresaw that this parting must come, and I would not draw on it because I did not wish to leave you penniless. My desire now is to see you married to one who will be to you both a husband and a father, for we are perfect strangers in this great city, you know. I need hardly tell you that that one is Hugh Horton, for you know in what high estimation I hold him. He is the only real friend, besides the good dominie, we have in this wicked city. He is noble-hearted, generous and honest, and loves you with all the fervor of a warm and manly heart. He will be here soon, and when he comes I would see you married before I die. I have advised with the dominie, who approves the plan, and who will also be here to perform the ceremony."

"O, father, father, I cannot marry Hugh!" exclaimed the girl in a tone of agony.

"Cannot marry Hugh!" exclaimed the invalid in a tone of surprise, while a look of deep disappointment settled upon his thin features: "and why not, darling? Is he not the soul of honor, besides being young, brave and good-looking?"

"He is all that you say, father," responded the weeping girl, "and I love him as a sister might love a brother; but, indeed, I cannot marry him."

A painful silence succeeded for a few moments, which was broken at length by the sick man, who with a deep drawn sigh, said:

"Then that dream is over! I had imagined it might be otherwise. I had hoped that you might love him, but since it is not so I would not have you marry him, for marriage without love is a terrible thing. However, my child, if he cannot be your husband he must be your guardian. There are certain matters concerning your future welfare which must be intrusted to some one, and I know of nobody more honest and capable than himself to take charge of them, if he will consent to do so. I would place the matter in the hands of the dominie, but he is old and feeble, and illy calculated to battle with villainy, while Hugh has every qualification for the task."

As he spoke the house beel rang, and the sick man continued:

"Ah, there he is now. Attend to the door, Aunt Margaret, please; and you, my daughter, retire for a while—I will summon you when I want you."

The weeping girl took her way to the adjoining apartment, and shortly thereafter both Hugh and the dominie were ushered into the sick room.

The invalid greeted each with a pleasant smile and requested them to be seated.

"Hugh," he said, after a moment of deep reflection, and fixing a look full of sorrow upon the face of the youth—"Hugh, my boy, the wish nearest your heart and my own cannot be gratified."

"I know it, Sir," replied Hugh, whose voice trembled in spite of his efforts to control his emotions.

"Ah, then, you proposed to her?" queried the sick man.

"No, Sir," was the reply. "Certain things have transpired, since I saw you last, which satisfied me that Alice did not love me."

"I regret it—bitterly regret it!" sighed the sick man, in a tone of mingled disappointment and despondency. "But I suppose there is no help for it. And now, Hugh, as you cannot be her husband, I wish you to act as her guardian. Do you accept the trust?"

"Willingly, Sir—most willingly!" replied the youth, readily; "and here I pledge myself, before Heaven and this holy man, to watch over her as a fond brother would watch over an only and dearly-cherished sister, and to sacrifice my life in her service, if need be."

"Thank you, my boy—thank you!" said the invalid, gratefully. "I knew you would befriend my poor girl, and now reach me a bunch of keys from the top drawer of the bureau just behind you."

Hugh Horton did as desired.

"This key," continued Alice's father, selecting one from the bunch, "opens a trunk which stands in yonder closet. In that trunk you will find my bank-book, and all my papers of any value. Among the latter you will find a bundle of legal documents, tied with red tape. Take charge of those, and keep them safely. They may be of benefit to Alice some day. When I am dead I wish you to examine those papers; as Alice's guardian, it is proper you should know their contents. I feel myself sinking fast, and I know my time has come. Call Alice, Aunt Margaret."

The old woman summoned the girl, as directed, and, stooping over her dying father, she kissed him tenderly, while her hot tears fell fast upon his haggard face, which already bore the impress of the silent messenger.

"Don't weep, Alice, darling—don't weep!" gasped the dying man. "It will be well with me soon. Look to her, Hugh, my boy. Don't forget your promise!"

"When I do," returned the youth, earnestly, "may Heaven forget me!"

"Pray for me, father! Pray for me!" moaned the dying man, as he turned his glazed eyes upon the venerable minister.

The old dominie sank to his knees, an example which was followed by all present; and, as the holy man sent up a fervent petition to the Throne of Grace, the spirit of the invalid departed.

When the prayer was ended, and they arose to their feet, a quiet smile rested upon the countenance of Alice's father.

She bent over to speak to him, but the old pastor, more familiar with such scenes, saw at once that all was over, and, closing the eyes of the dead man, he said, gently:

"He cannot hear you, my daughter. 'He has run his race—he has finished his course, and henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of glory.'"

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEAD MAN'S PAPERS.

When Hugh Horton had attended to the last sad rites of his deceased friend he took charge of his effects, and set about examining the documents which had been left in his charge.

He found them to consist principally of papers dated some years back, relating to the business of Mr. Blake, who was at that time a merchant in Philadelphia. He examined them carefully and learned from them that the deceased man had been the victim of a scoundrel named Leonard Graff, who had been his confidential clerk, but who had defaulted and escaped to Europe with his plunder, leaving his generous and unsuspicious employer an utterly ruined man. Pinned to these papers was a note addressed to Hugh Horton and written by Mr. Blake. In this note the merchant stated his belief that Graff was still living and perhaps rich. He said that he had sought him everywhere in Europe in the hope that he might find him and compel him to make restitution of at least a portion of what he had robbed him of, but had failed even to hear of him, much less to find him—that he cared not so much for himself, but that he was anxious to place his daughter beyond the reach of want. He further went on to say that he was confident Graff had disguised himself and assumed a fictitious name, and he wound up by begging Hugh Horton to prosecute the search which death had prevented him from continuing—to find the man if possible, and acting as Alice's guardian, to compel him to disgorge at least a portion of his ill-gotten gains.

Having read the papers, Horton determined to leave no effort untried to find the man who had thus heartlessly ruined his old friend. He hardly knew how to go about the matter, however, and after much reflection he determined to put the affair into the hands of one Israel Sharp, a shrewd detective, who boarded in the same house with himself, and with whom he had been acquainted from boyhood.

Seeking this individual at once, he placed the papers in his possession and stated his wishes.

Sharp went through the documents carefully, and when he had thoroughly examined them and duly weighed the matter, he gave a grunt of dissatisfaction, and said:

"Well, Master Harry, this is a tough little job you have cut out for me, and one which I am about as likely to finish to your satisfaction as I am to take a journey to the moon."

"Don't talk like that, Israel," said Horton, in a tone of great disappointment. "Give me *some* hope—some little hope—say that you will try, at least."

"Of course, I will *try*," replied the detective, "and so I should under any circumstances. But how am I to proceed, I should like to know? You've got common sense, Harry, and you must see that the case is a desperate one. This is the way it stands: Ten years ago George Blake was a merchant in Philadelphia—he had a clerk named Leonard Graff, who robbed him of all he was worth and fled to parts unknown. It was supposed he went to Europe, but there was no certainty of this. He might have gone to Guinea or Kamschatka for aught we know.

Well, the merchant makes the tour of Europe in the hope of finding him, but fails to get the slightest trace of him, and returns home dispirited and greatly disappointed. Ten years roll by and the merchant dies, and now you wish me to discover the thief, who may be wearing his life away in some foreign prison, or whose bones, for that matter, may be bleaching on the bottom of the ocean."

"The thing looks very unfavorable, I admit," replied Harry, "still it is just possible you might strike his trail while prosecuting your business. My having consulted you can do no possible harm in any case."

"Of course not, my boy," rejoined the detective, readily—"if we never hear of him there will be no harm done, and if we do, it will be fortunate that you placed the matter in my hands. And, to tell the truth, stranger things have happened in my experience than the capture of this defaulter would be—so, you see, that there is some hope after all. But, I say, Harry, do you know that your young charge, Alice Blake, has been acting very imprudently of late?"

"In what respect?" asked the youth, who could feel the hot blood rushing into his face, for he well knew to what the detective alluded.

"She has been in the habit of meeting a young fellow in the Fulton ferry-house," returned the detective.

"Has she met him often?" asked Harry, who was really in the dark as to how frequently Alice and Frank Melton had met.

"Well, some five or six times is all that I have knowledge of," rejoined the detective, "although they may have met oftener. The fact is, I don't know that I should have paid such particular attention to the matter if it had not been that I thought you were paying your addresses in that quarter. I thought that an honest, unsuspicious fellow like you should not be imposed upon, and so I watched them. But perhaps you have had no serious intentions in that direction, after all?"

"Whatever my intentions may have been at one time, Mr. Sharp," rejoined Harry, sadly, "my only desire now is to act the part of a brother toward Alice. Her father left her in my charge. I promised him on his death bed that I would look after her, and I would rather lose my life than have harm befall her. Do you know anything of the person whom she has been imprudent enough to meet?"

"Very little," was the reply. "His name is Frank Melton—his father is a rich old fellow who lives on his money—and Frank himself is rather fast—keeps his trotting horse, fights the tiger occasionally, and is decidedly gay and festive in a general sense. I shouldn't suppose Miss Blake to be exactly the girl he would pick out for a wife, although there is no denying that she is very beautiful. But, I say, Harry, how did he get acquainted with her?"

"He is intimate with the proprietor of the establishment in which she worked," replied Hugh. "She is a bookfolder, and Melton called frequently to see her employer, who introduced them."

"Well, he may mean well, after all," said the detective, after some reflection; "it is just possible that he may, although to be frank with you I think the chances are against it. At all events their meeting in the ferry-house is highly imprudent. If they must see each other you had better let him visit her at her own house. If she is determined to continue his acquaintance, all you can do to prevent it will be of no avail. Meet him she will, and it is better that they should meet at her own home than elsewhere. I have not been in my line of business so long without learning that much evil results from this clandestine meeting in ferry-houses and similar places, and my advice to you is to let her receive his company at her house. By pursuing this course you will be able to keep a much closer watch upon her than you otherwise could."

"I agree with you, Mr. Sharp," returned Hugh, "and thank you heartily for the suggestion. I will at once speak to her concerning the matter, although the subject is a somewhat delicate one."

"Well, good day, my boy," said the detective, as he held out his hand to Hugh; "I know you are one of the right sort, and whenever you want my services you have only to command them and they shall be given without money and without price."

And thus saying he took his departure.

CHAPTER V.

HUGH VISITS THE ELDER MELTON.

For a long time after the detective had left him Hugh Horton reflected long and deeply on the responsibilities which he had assumed. He loved Alice Blake deeply, devotedly—and it wrung his heart with anguish to be obliged to give her up. He possessed great force of character, however, and he resolved that if Frank Melton entertained an honorable love for Alice he should marry her—a circumstance which would at once relieve him of his responsibility as her guardian, and leave him at perfect liberty to follow the bent of his inclinations. If he could see her happily married it was his determination to ship for a voyage to some foreign port, where he would strive to forget her.

He determined, however, before giving his consent to the visits of young Melton, to ascertain if possible, just how that young gentleman felt toward his ward, and what his real intentions were. He felt thoroughly satisfied that if the young man's father opposed the match it could never take place, for he was familiar enough with the world to know that a man like Frank Melton, however deeply in love he might be with a poor girl, would never sacrifice his pecuniary prospects to that passion.

Hugh determined, therefore, to call upon the elder Mr. Melton, and in a private interview to sound him with regard to the matter.

Accordingly he made his way to the grand residence of the old gentleman, and after considerable trouble was admitted to an audience.

"Alice Blake, or the Ferry-House Meeting," will be continued in No. 5 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, now ready. The NEW-YORK WEEKLY contains forty long columns of closely printed reading matter, making the NEW-YORK WEEKLY the best story and sketch paper published. The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every news agent throught the Union and Canadas.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 1 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred at No. 301 West Fifty-sixth-street, in a bedroom. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage $50....At 4 P. M. another fire occurred on the roof of the stable of PETER GILLETT, No. 27 East Nineteenth-street, caused by sparks from a roofer's furnace. Damage $5....At 5 P. M. a third fire occurred in the two-story brick building Nos. 66 and 68 Sheriff-street, owned by CARROLL SMITH, and occupied by WM. KELLY as a rag shop. Damage $1,000, insured for $3,000. Origin unknown....At 6 P. M. a fourth fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 484 Broadway, occupied by VERNON JARBOE, hat-tip printer. The flames originated from a charcoal furnace, and were extinguished with trifling damage.

PANTALOONS
TO ORDER,
IN OUR
Custom Department,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

We will close our Fall importation of the PARIS and LONDON FANCY CASSIMERES, choicest styles, at the following prices:

$22 quality at $17 per pair.
$20 quality at $15 per pair.
$17 quality at $13 per pair.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE 20 PER CENT.
FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

FURNITURE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
To Close the Business.
MEEKS,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR 4TH-ST.,
Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over
$150,000,
At an Immense Sacrifice!
To Close the Business.

Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason. JOHN MEEKS, JR.

ROBINSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO GENIN,)
NO. 513 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Has a large assortment of the latest styles of
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
ALSO,
LADIES'
AND
CHILDREN'S FURS,
in great variety, which he offers for the
HOLIDAYS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

GAS FIXTURES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the manufactory,
Nos. 3 to 7 East 4th-st.,
First building east of Broadway.
M. B. CURTIS & CO.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,
SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
TO BE FOUND AT
BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,
565 & 567 Broadway.
WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A FINE COLLECTION OF
BYZANTINE MOSAICS,
JUST RECEIVED.

WINTER
CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season is immense. It has been cut and made in strict accordance with the prevailing fashions of the day, and among the extensive assortment will be found patterns and styles to suit the young, middle-aged and the elderly, for any occasion or occupation, or can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$10.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$15.
$18.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$18.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been for years celebrated for their convenience and the comfort they give to the wearer. Men of business can in a few minutes select a suit adapted to their requirements, for the stock embraces all the newest and most serviceable goods manufactured for the present season.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$25.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$25.
$28.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$28.
$30.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$30.
$35.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$35.
$40.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$40.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (which they make a specialty) embraces every novelty in style of garment and texture of material, both in SUITS and OVERCOATS, for all ages from 3 to 16 years. The extensive range of sizes kept in stock renders perfect fitting almost a certainty, or any garment can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$5.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$5.
$8.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$8.
$10.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$15.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces an extensive assortment of all the most desirable styles and patterns. The prices range from $6 to $50.
OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in the country to order their CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.
Rules and Price List sent free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE
AND CUTLERY.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE FINEST
SHEFFIELD AND AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATE.
ALL THESE ARTICLES FOR COMPLETE
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
AND THE FINEST
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY,
WITH SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE AND
IVORY HANDLES.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
E. W. BURR, Trustee,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH,
now offers the entire unequaled assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE JEWELRY,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JNO. A. REED.

COLD-INE
FOR COLDS. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required. NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

LOOK AT THE PRICES
OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces..........$30 00. Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces.......... [illegible]
Dinner plates, [illegible] dozen.......... [illegible]
Tea Plates, [illegible] dozen.......... [illegible]
Cups and saucers, [illegible] dozen, 24 pieces.......... [illegible]
Water goblets, [illegible] dozen.......... [illegible] Good articles.
Gold band and [illegible] tea sets from $10 to $[illegible]
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low prices.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,
CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
WASHINGTON HADLEY (only store),
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, A LADY'S gold WATCH, in or near the 3d-av., between Plympton's Building and 12th-st. A liberal reward [illegible] the finder at No. 12[illegible] East 12th-st.